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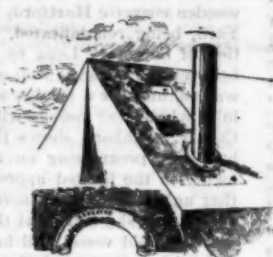
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

For the first time in the history of the German Empire her relations with America have formed the subject of an elaborate exposition by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and discussion by leading members of the Reichstag. The discussion of commercial matters was important, but the subject of greatest interest was Baron Von Buelow's exposition of Germany's attitude toward us during the late war. He said: "I emphatically declare that the statements which have appeared in a portion of the foreign press regarding alleged German designs in the Philippines or German support of the Filipinos against the Americans are the most barefaced falsehoods. The assertion that the German Consul General at Hong Kong sold arms to the Filipinos is one of the plumpest canards that ever fluttered from a muddy pool. The intercourse between the Germans and American naval officers at Manila was characterized by a spirit of mutual courtesy. Our naval officers conducted themselves throughout in a manner to which no blame can be attached or exception taken, and the conduct of the Americans toward them was just as chivalrous." It is undoubtedly true that stories affecting the relations of other nations cannot be taken safely from English sources in any country, but if the conduct of the German naval officers at Manila was free from objectionable meddling our own correspondents have deceived themselves seriously. The action of Adm. Dewey in taking position very near the sole remaining German vessel at Manila during the first fight with the insurgents will be accepted in this country as more significant than speech from any diplomat, our own Minister at Berlin not excepted. We have never believed that Adm. Diederichs acted under orders from his Government when his ships followed ours into the port and paraded among the islands in a way to call for sharp attention from so well contained an officer as Adm. Dewey, but Von Buelow's denial of the fact is accepted, of course, in the same good faith in which it was made. Upon the other allegation which aroused American resentment so deeply, the asserted willingness of Germany to enter a coalition for the restraint of this Government early in the war, the Minister gave no utterance. What immediate result would have followed an attempt on the part of Europe to coerce this nation we cannot say, but its end would have been a bitter war that would have been felt heavily on both sides of the ocean.

The killing of wounded Dervishes after the battle of Omdurman has been a theme for violent discussion in England. That it was done and apparently on a wholesale scale is undoubtedly true. Capt. von Tiedemann, a German officer, who was with the Sirdar's troops, excuses it on the ground of the savage persistence of the Dervishes who would rise in their blood and shoot down British soldiers passing by, or even when offering them succor. He says: "During my ride over the battlefield I several times saw Dervishes who had been lying on the ground suddenly rise and fire off their rifles into the ranks of the troops marching near them or who had already passed by them, and for these latter it was simply demanded, as a measure of self-preservation, that they should secure themselves against such attacks by a chain of scouts pushed to the front." The indignation of the English has been aroused by charges brought against Lord Kitchener by one of the English correspondents who said he ordered an indiscriminate slaughter of the wounded as an escape from the necessity of giving them medical aid. This appears to be incorrect, so far as the reason for the killing is concerned, but it is difficult to say whether the slaughter was kept strictly within the bounds of necessity. We who have heard for many years the diatribes of Englishmen against our treatment of the Indians can truly say that the whole history of our dealings with these relentless fighters does not show a sum total of severity that equals this one exhibition of English methods at Omdurman. All the European nations exhibit in their treatment of the tribes upon which they force themselves a severity that is in marked contrast with our conduct. We hear continually of French, English or German "punitive expeditions," in which villages are ruthlessly destroyed. The personal cruelties which caused the recall of a German high official from Africa, and which aroused so much criticism of one of Stanley's British followers, have never been known in our management of the Indians.

It is said that some of the greatest orators have found the perusal of the dictionary most suggestive of thought and inspiring to the imagination, and when we read the titles of the regiments that have carried our flag to honorable victory in the Philippines, and exhibited during the last quarter of a year a steady military discipline that is indicated clearly in their performance in battle, we realize the truth of the saying. The 1st Idaho, 1st Washington, Utah Battery, 1st Montana, 1st Wyoming, 1st North Dakota, 1st South Dakota and 2d Oregon; these names have recalled to thousands of Americans the conditions forty years ago of the great country from which those States have been carved. The Government could not have raised a platoon in that whole field then. Now it has an army within call there, and nowhere was support given more heartily to the President's call, or enlistments offered more eagerly than among those lusty young populations. It is a strange thought that out of the great desert of those days should

march this ordered host, powerful for patriotism, schooled in liberty, and possessing the habitude of free thought and personal independence in a manner that Americans do not dream they enjoy until chance brings about a comparison between their estate and that of others, and others, too, who boast themselves. It is the fashion, and especially now when national questions are prominent, for some to cavil at the Republic and accuse it of indiscriminate ignominy and feebleness. These regiments from the great West and the people whose exemplar they are, do not justify such sneers and doubts. If the rule of the Republic accomplishes for the Porto Ricans, the Cubans and the Filipinos one-half the results that the practice of liberty and self-respect, now established by a century of experience, has done for our own people, it will be justified abundantly. Wiseacres tell us that the people of these islands are this or that under the influences of Spanish rule, but who is able to say what fifty years may make of them under the reign of self-respect?

The advisability of pushing forward work on the old wooden corvette Hartford, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, being rehabilitated, has been called to the attention of Secretary Long by Chief Constr. Hichborn, who believes the vessel is well adapted for service in Samoan waters, and for a station ship at either Guam or Honolulu, where war vessels will now have to be maintained. Constr. Hichborn shows that for over four years work has been progressing on the Hartford by slow stages, owing to the limited appropriation made each year, and that unless the sum is increased and more men employed on the ship she will be at the Navy Yard for nine months yet. The old vessel will have a broad spread of canvas, and with a free wind Constr. Hichborn says she should drive along at a ten-knot rate, without steam. Her coal capacity has been increased, and the steaming radius of the vessel almost doubled. The fact that the Hartford is so well equipped with sails would render her, it is said by naval officers, a most useful ship for the South Pacific, and especially at Samoa or Guam. Her cabin arrangements are modern in all respects, and the largest of any vessel of her displacement in the Navy. Secretary Long is expected to direct that the work be advanced rapidly so that the ship may be secured early for service at one of the new naval stations in the Pacific.

Capt. C. D. Sigbee's "Personal Narrative" of the loss of the Maine, republished by the Century Company, will always be accepted as a moderate, judicious statement of the facts connected with the visit of that vessel to Havana. The narrative is too well known to the readers of the widely circulated "Century Magazine" to make references to Capt. Sigbee's account necessary, but the whole country, as well as the Navy, is indebted to him for this clear and impartial statement of all that is known about the terrible disaster to his noble vessel. Among the appendices are the findings of the American Court and also of the Spanish Court of Inquiry, and a personal report made to Capt. Sigbee by Ensign W. V. N. Powelson, U. S. N. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated copiously. A year has rolled away since the Maine was destroyed, and this week has witnessed impressive celebrations in memory of an event that marked the beginning of such momentous changes in our history. We know of no better way to commemorate it than to place this excellent work in the hands of every American boy.

The details for the inauguration of the new "School of Naval Architecture" to be established at Annapolis are now receiving consideration by the Construction Bureau and it is hoped that the beginning of the next academic year may see this important addition to the educational facilities of the Naval Academy in full swing. It is said that besides the Department of Naval Architecture comprised in the original idea it is the intention to include a more or less elaborate course of steam engineering in its connections with shipbuilding. The rumor to the effect that the Engineering portion of the course will be under the control of an engineer expert chosen from civil life is probably incorrect, for it would seem somewhat of a reversal of ideas to install a civilian to teach the very subject upon which so much of the records of the Naval Academy rests. The whole subject is still in a state bordering closely upon embryo.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided that Joseph Wheeler, Edward B. Robbins, David G. Colson and James R. Campbell, members of the House, vacated their seats by accepting commissions in the Volunteer Army. This decision has not been acted upon by the House. Other members who were appointed on the Postal Commission, Industrial Commission, Canadian Commission, Hawaiian Commission and those appointed by the Speaker as visitors to West Point, regents of the Smithsonian Institution and trustees of other public institutions, are not officers within the meaning of Article I, Section 6, of the Constitution. The result of this finding is that such members do not forfeit their seats in Congress by accepting such offices. Therefore, an Army commission vacates a seat, a civil commission does not.

Submarine boats belong to the class of weapons of war that the Czar proposes to exclude from use by an international compact. He wishes also to prohibit the use of any new firearms or explosives, and to restrict the use of the formidable explosives already existing and prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives by any fluid from balloons or by any similar means. That is to say in substance, that this advocate of peace would restrict

all nations to the use of the weapons in which Russia is strongest—that is, heavy battalions. The brains and mechanical ingenuity in which other nations, mostly the United States, excel are to be restricted in their use as far as possible.

The young men who are leaving West Point for the wider career of the Army have a winter experience that may give them good reason for reading up their histories of the Revolution, when winters of this sort seem to have been the fashion. Gen. Merritt found it impossible to reach West Point from New York, which shows that modern systems of communication have their drawbacks, for, if he had taken the old-fashioned sleigh he could have filled his appointment and left the railway trains reposing in the snow drifts behind him. There are circumstances that still give the race to the tortoise. However, the graduates were warmly welcomed to the Army by Col. Mills, and when the exercises closed on Wednesday the West Shore road had been cleared up sufficiently to take them to New York, where they went to the theatre, and had a parting dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel. They enter the Army at a propitious time, when "active service" means real activity of an instructive and interesting kind. It is reported that many of them have asked for assignments that will take them to the Philippines, and it is certain that many will begin their Army career in foreign service, always attractive to the young. It is reported that they will not get the usual two months' leave, but join their commands within fifteen days.

Early in the spring it is the intention of the Navy Department to place in commission several of the recently built torpedo destroyers for vedette duty on the coasts of our new possessions in the West Indies, and their services will be utilized for the training of a large contingent of enlisted men for gunboat service abroad. It is believed that the experience gained in this duty will be an excellent school of application for the younger men of the enlisted force of the Navy, and the detail of officers will include those who have shown especial aptitude for the arduous duties of this service. If practicable Secretary Long proposes to install one or more of these valuable craft at Honolulu, but the plans for this detail have not yet reached a point where anything definite can be stated. At Honolulu there already exists a marine railway of a capacity of about fifteen hundred tons, and the Navy Department will probably enlarge the facilities there as soon as possible.

The dangers to which Cuba would have been subjected by an unrestrained leap to liberty are shown by the estimate which the delegation from the Cuban Assembly made for the payment of officers and soldiers in the native army of liberation. They wanted pay on the same rates as our own officers and men receive, namely, to 5,119 commissioned officers \$22,161,121; 9,762 non-commissioned officers, \$13,640,040, and 30,160 privates, \$21,502,629. For presenting these figures and the other important work done in Washington, it is said the chairman of the delegation put in a claim for \$100,000 as fee! Republics are extravagant, but he has learned that we are not extravagant in fees.

Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, U. S. Army, who attains that rank in succession to Gen. William S. Worth, retired, is a New Yorker, was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Inf. in 1861, and fought with efficiency and gallantry during the Civil War, receiving the brevet of Captain for his conduct at Chapel House, Va. He also received a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, under the heavy fire of the advancing enemy, in picking up and carrying for several hundred yards to a place of safety a wounded officer of his regiment. Since the Spanish-American War he has attained his Colonelcy.

Gen. Patterson has since been retired at his own request. He is a brother of Justice Edward Patterson, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the County of New York.

In a brief speech at the dinner of the N. Y. Commandery of the Loyal Legion Rev. "Joe" Twichell, of Hartford, Conn., said he served during the Civil War as Chaplain, and was classed with non-combatants. He then asked if any members of the old 3d Corps were present. Several arose, and the reverend gentleman astonished them by saying: "I never could see why a man who had to fight the devil in the 3d Corps was a non-combatant." The 2d Corps was called for next and responded. Then the Chaplain said: "The 2d Corps was consolidated with the 3d, and then I had to fight harder than ever."

The appointment of Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., to Brigadier General and the death of Lieut. Col. J. G. Ramsay, 7th Art., causes the following promotions in the artillery arm: Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th, to Colonel; Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. F. Fuger, 4th, to Major; Capt. J. C. Scantling, 2d, to Major; 1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d, to Captain; 1st Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d, to Captain.

Our Army orders show that the rule adopted lately to have all examinations for admission to the Military Academy held at West Point is not adhered to when circumstances permit the Department to relieve candidates from the necessity of making a long journey. A board will sit at Fort Meade, S. D., for examining such candidates.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

The report submitted to the President last Wednesday by the Commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain was made public Feb. 12. The report is a unanimous one, all the members of the Commission having signed it except Col. Sexton, whose death occurred Feb. 4.

Extracts from it have been so generally published that we do not think it necessary to occupy much room with it. To publish it entire would consume all of our available space. It is moreover somewhat out of date, as the facts it presents have already appeared in the reports of the Inspector General's Department, and in other documents. Its conclusions are very much in the line of those previously presented in the Army and Navy Journal. We have never given any currency to the loose charges of dishonest administration in the War Department; the Commission says that they are absolutely without foundation. But we doubt whether even this report will silence the lying tongues of scandal.

The Commission describe their methods of procedure and state that they have examined 495 witnesses, all sworn, except General Miles. They appear to have a decided prejudice against the General. They may have, or may think they have, good reason for this, but the display of it is not becoming in a document which should be severely judicial in its character and tone.

At the same time, the report has many excellent suggestions which Congress should heed.

The absurdity of the law which forbade the employment of retired officers on active duty is pointed out.

"During the recent war many positions were filled by the appointment of civilians to which retired officers could have brought professional training, valuable knowledge, and large experience."

In the matter of regimental officers the Commission found that all Volunteer commands officered by men of military experience and training fared much better than those officered by amateurs. The soldiers were more effectively cared for, enjoyed better health, and were better fed and clothed.

The Commission recommends for the future a strict examination into the qualifications of all officers appointed to the Army, Regular or Volunteer. The establishment of schools of instruction for inexperienced officers taken from civilian life to meet the emergency created by the war, is highly commended. Quite a number of Regular officers assigned to the command of Volunteer troops adopted this expedient, and the results were eminently satisfactory.

Praise is given to the War Department for the energy with which it met the responsibilities thrown upon it by the outbreak of war after so long a period of peace, and from its experience is drawn the lesson that proper preparation should be made for war.

The Commissioners say however:

"The routine work in the departments, in our opinion, is far beyond what is necessary, and each year seems to increase it. The methods employed make it almost impossible to transact business promptly. The heads of all departments, officers of large depots, chiefs of staff departments, corps and divisions have necessarily been obliged to give the time and attention to details which should have been given to matters of larger moment. No well-regulated concern or corporation could transact business satisfactorily under such regulations as govern the staff departments, and the fact that every officer of each staff department holding responsible positions has been obliged to ignore routine demonstrates the necessity of a thorough reform."

"For many years the divided authority and responsibility in the War Department has produced friction, for which, in the interest of the service, a remedy, if possible, should be applied."

On this the report enlarges at some length, merely stating, however, what has been repeatedly said in substance in our columns. The Commissioners say:

"The President must have the same power of selection of his General-in-Chief as he has of his Secretary of War. Without this there can be no guarantee that he will give, or that the Secretary of War will place in the General-in-Chief that confidence which is necessary to perfect harmony. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War should have in the command of the Army an officer who is not working in harmony with him."

While acquitting the War Department of neglect of duty or the disposition to serve personal or pecuniary interests, the report says:

"In the judgment of the Commission there was lacking in the general administration of the War Department during the continuance of the war with Spain that complete grasp of the situation which was essential to the highest efficiency and discipline of the Army. The Commission has refrained from criticizing certain of the heads of the bureaus for not having acted with foresight in preparing their various departments for active war before war was actually declared, because it has appeared that the national defence fund, provided by the act of March 9, 1898, was not made available for use, except for the Navy and for coast defences and the expenditures incident thereto, until after the declaration of war."

"The Adjutant General testified that there had not been a deficiency of one dollar reported on the part of a Volunteer staff officer, and that he wished to make it a matter of record that in the distribution of many millions of dollars during this war there was yet to be made the first charge of defalcation against an Army officer, Regular or Volunteer."

Most of the complaints of lack of supplies were due to inexperience and not to neglect.

The Inspector General's Department was not as efficient as it should have been, still the Commission find that the organization in the field was ample, and the Inspectors made reports to the commanding officers to whom they had been assigned. Those reports were often not acted upon, and were not forwarded to the War Department. Every appointee in the Inspector General's office except one has had experience.

On the Quartermaster's Department the war threw an amount of labor for which it was neither physically nor financially prepared. That the Quartermaster General threw the energy of his department into this work when funds were available seems evident, and that his officers labored faithfully in their efforts to aid him is plain to those who have carefully studied their work.

"The condition of the railroad congestion during the early portion of the time Tampa was occupied by troops seems unparalleled, showing an almost inexcusable lack of executive ability on the part of those charged with the loading, unloading and handling of the trains. Order was finally brought out of chaos, the cars unloaded, the congestion overcome and a vast amount of supplies of every character delivered at this immense encampment."

ment. Congestion also occurred at Chickamauga Park." The management of water transportation is also criticized. To its deficiencies are ascribed the delay in receiving medical supplies, the lack of land transportation in Cuba, etc.

A sufficient number of vessels for transporting 25,000 men with the required lighters for their disembarkation should have been promptly furnished, even had such action rendered necessary the seizure of every steamer on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, sailing under the American flag.

"Testimony shows that the vessels were not loaded systematically. A battery with its guns and horses would be placed on one vessel and its ammunition on another. The 2d, 7th, and 17th Regular Infantry were each divided up, and portions in each case sent on three different vessels."

"The fleet of transports arrived safely at Daquiri, but the failure to provide a full and sufficient number of lighters for disembarkation of troops, supplies, and artillery caused delay, anxiety, annoyance, and danger, and had there been serious storms, or had the landing been opposed by a vigilant and well-trained force of the enemy, the result might have been far different."

There appears to have been a lack of system, whereby, even as late as October, troops in camps and in the field were lacking in some articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage; and hospitals, at least at two important localities in the South—Fort Monroe, Va., and Huntsville, Ala.—lacked stoves, while at Huntsville fuel was wanting.

There appears to have been a lack of foresight in preparing and promptly having available at some central locality on the seacoast the necessary fleet of transports which it seemed evident would be required for the movement of troops to a foreign shore, and, finally, when the call came suddenly and the emergency was supreme, the department appears not to have fully comprehended the capacity of the fleet under its command; not to have supplied it with a complete outfit of lighters for the immediate disembarkation of troops and supplies; to have accepted without full investigation the statement that the vessels were capable of transporting 25,000 men, while really they could not and did not transport more than 17,000 with their artillery, equipments, ammunition, and supplies, and lacked sufficient storage room for the necessary amount of wagon transportation—that very important element in the movement of an army in the face of an enemy.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., testifies that his command, while en route for Porto Rico, was delayed two weeks in Charleston, S. C., by failure of the transports to arrive, and that when he reached Ponce the disembarkation of the troops and materials was delayed by lack of landing facilities, so that ten days were required for a work that should have been accomplished in two days had there been proper steam tugs, launches, etc., available.

Almost without exception rations were on hand wherever the troops were ordered. For one day in front of Santiago there was a short supply, but this was because the men had thrown away their rations on going into battle action; the condition of roads and lack of transportation prevented prompt resupply. At times the vegetable ration was not of good quality, the potatoes and onions being spoiled.

Condemned by a board of survey, such vegetables were destroyed, and an equivalent part of ration issued. Some trouble occurred because such vegetables and other damaged food were disposed of by the companies without the warrant of a board of survey. This was done through ignorance, their officers not knowing what was necessary to be done.

General Miles's beef charges are examined at length, and in a spirit decidedly hostile to those who have criticized this portion of the ration. It would occupy more space than we can afford to give to report what is said by the Commission under this head, nor is it necessary for the matter is under investigation by a strictly military tribunal. It is the case of the Irishman who complained that he was convicted on the testimony of two spalpeens who saw him do it, when he could produce a hundred witnesses who would swear that they did not see him. General Miles has his array of witnesses to prove that much of the beef was not fit for issue; the Commission has its witnesses who testify that what they heard was to their liking. Precisely what we are to understand by this statement of the report is not clear to us: "There has been neither allegation nor proof before us that boric or salicylic or any other acid has been used in the canned meats furnished to the troops, but such meats have nevertheless been greatly criticised, and they have for that reason been tested by us, and have been analyzed under our direction, and we have taken a great deal of testimony as to the mode of their preparation. The canned meat is ordinarily taken from the forequarters of beefs."

So far as we are aware no one has undertaken to show that canned meat was preserved by an acid, but we do not see the precise relation between this statement and the fact shown by the Commissioners' report that a number of officers testified that the canned roast beef was unpalatable. The report states that in a tropical country, where it is subjected to intense heat, the meat presents a repulsive appearance at first. Furthermore, it transpires that occasionally an inferior article is found.

A letter is given with the indorsement of General Miles to show that in 1897 he approved of canned meats for Alaska, but it has no significance, as it makes no reference to canned roast beef and apparently canned corned beef is what is referred to, for an argument is given to show that salting does not destroy the value of meat as food or tend to produce scurvy. Besides Alaska is not Cuba.

A statement of the methods of inspection followed by the Agricultural Department is given to show that the supervision over the meat products of the country is perfect and complete. The report says: "It is, of course, barely possible that in spite of this active and thorough supervision the meat may be tampered with, but it is improbable that any chemical substances can be applied to it while it is still in the packing establishment."

The Commissioners state that there is a great diversity of testimony in regard to the canned roast beef which they account for by diversity of tastes. Whoever wrote the portion of the report relating to canned meats seems to have confused the criticisms upon the beef said to have been cured with acids with the entirely different criticisms upon the canned roast beef. The Commissioners say that there is no complaint of the canned roast beef in the Navy. As to this they are mistaken. That it does not agree with the marines is indicated by the criticism of Col. Huntington, published in another place. It is important to the interests of the Army that we should ascertain the facts concerning this part of the Army ration and this report certainly does not give them as they come to us.

The work of the Signal Corps is highly commended. So far as the Commission can ascertain, all the officers of the Pay Department have performed their duties promptly and efficiently.

The testimony of commanding officers of campaigns, troops, and camps has been in high praise of the services of the Corps of Engineers.

"The testimony before the Commission shows that the Ordnance Department was untiring in its work, both before and during the war, and that every effort was made by its officers to properly arm and equip the troops. The delays that occurred were none of them of serious import, and it was beyond the power of the Department to prevent them."

The question of the management of the Medical Department is gone into at length, and it is shown to have been the victim of its inability to suddenly change from a peace to a war footing.

"What is needed by the Medical Department in the future is:

"1. A larger force of commissioned medical officers.
"2. Authority to establish in time of war a proper Volunteer Hospital Corps."

"3. A reserve corps of selected trained women nurses, ready to serve when necessity shall arise, but, under ordinary circumstances owing no duty to the War Department, except to report residence at determined intervals."

"4. A year's supply for an Army of at least four times the actual strength, of all such medicines, hospital furniture and stores as are not materially damaged by keeping, to be held constantly on hand in the medical supply depots."

"5. The charge of transportation to such extent as will secure prompt shipment and ready delivery of all medical supplies."

"6. The simplification of administrative 'paper work,' so that medical officers may be able to more thoroughly discharge their sanitary and strictly medical duties."

"7. The securing of such legislation as will authorize all Surgeons in medical charge of troops, hospitals, transports, trains and independent commands to draw from the Subsistence Department funds for the purchase of such articles of diet as may be necessary to the proper treatment of soldiers too sick to use the Army ration. This to take the place of all commutation of rations of the sick now authorized."

"Convalescent soldiers traveling on furlough, should be furnished transportation, sleeping berths or staterooms and \$1.50 per diem for subsistence in lieu of rations, the soldier not to be held accountable or chargeable for this amount."

The Commission reports on the several camps. That at Chickamauga is condemned; also Camp Alger at Miami, Fla. Miami, Fla., was selected by the Major General Commanding, upon the recommendation of a board of officers composed of Asst. Surg. Gen. Greenleaf, Maj. G. H. Hopkins, and Maj. Walter Reed, and highly recommended by him in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated June 14, 1898. It was abandoned July 31, having been found in all respects unsuitable.

It would have shown a greater spirit of impartiality if we had been told who was responsible for Camp Thomas and Camp Alger. Aside from the three named the camps are commended on the whole, especially Camp Wikoff.

In conclusion, the report sums up the results of the war. The Santiago campaign is commended as a complete realization of the several objects contemplated, without the loss of a prisoner, a gun, or a color, and with a list of casualties aggregating in killed less than 250—and in wounded less than 1,400—losses which in comparison with results are less than ever have heretofore occurred in modern warfare.

"It should be added also that the total deaths in battle from wounds and disease, from the beginning to the end of the episode, aggregated less than 3,000—only a fraction over 1 per cent."

MILITARY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. MacCracken, Chancellor of the New York University, made an excellent address at the National Militia Convention organized at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9. In it he said:

"First—Instruction in military tactics in public and private high schools, so far as tried, has been eminently useful to the boys and to their teachers and the nation, and therefore this convention should organize a propaganda to secure the extension of instruction in the high schools until instead of less than 5 per cent. of the public high schools giving such instruction, there should not be 5 per cent. neglecting this instruction. Also in the private high schools, so that instead of less than 15 per cent. in any one of the five divisions of our country that give such instruction there should be less than 15 per cent. not giving it."

"My second proposition is that in communities where no high schools exist, and where boys are continued in the grammar or common schools until they are fifteen or sixteen years of age, this convention should encourage such schools to give military drill such as is elsewhere given in high schools. Further, that grammar schools should be encouraged to introduce the various 'setting-up exercises' as a valuable and easily arranged gymnastic. Beyond this, as a rule, the grammar school should not attempt any military tactics. Between athletic drill and military drill, I believe the latter excels in promoting symmetry and rounding out the physical being."

"Ascending beyond physical results, marching to music cultivates the ear and rhythm. Attention to orders cultivates alertness of hearing, prompt movements and concentration of thought and will. It discourages disputatiousness; it brings into contrast individualism and organization, and emphasizes the importance of the latter. It is an old proverb that those who would learn to command must first learn to obey. The youth of America are perhaps as little reverent to superiors as any youth in the world. There is the more reason that strict discipline should be a part of education. The supreme argument for military drill in our high schools is that it makes for peace. To-day blind and silly optimists join to raise a cry against military drill in school as threatening us with militarism in excessive and ruinous amount. I should not fear if every one of the eight hundred thousand boys that go out of our schools every year into active life had enjoyed two or even three years of drill, that we should be one particle more likely to march into Canada or Mexico or to take ship to conquer either Europe or Asia. Nor would the fact of their drill make them one iota more ready to encourage riot or civil war."

"On the other hand, grant the United States that out of her boys leaving her high schools and the uppermost grades of her grammar schools, a hundred thousand every year with some knowledge of tactics, and at once you have the best material for our State militia or National Guard. You have the best substitute for a great and expensive standing Army. You have a strong defence against threats of insurrection and anarchy."

"May this convention stir the South Atlantic and South Central States, that have to-day 865 public high schools for boys, but not 3 per cent. of them giving military instruction, and the 744 private high schools and not 6 per cent. giving military instruction, to enter on this course of work. It means more law and order in your own States. It means a larger share in the national responsibility."

bility. It means, in the final analysis, 'Peace on earth and good will unto men.'

Three cities only in the United States make military instruction obligatory in the grammar schools—Newport, Ky., Colorado City, Col., and Batte, Mont.—two of which are small cities in the Rocky Mountain region, and the third is practically a suburb of Cincinnati. Obligatory military instruction in grammar schools may be said hardly to exist. Four or five cities authorize voluntary instruction in military drill—namely, New York City, Geneva, N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., and Winona, Minn.

The militia convention organized by the election of the following officers: President, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, New York; vice-presidents, Gen. F. H. Cate, Michigan; Col. J. Anthony Dyer, Rhode Island, and Gen. John C. Underwood, Kentucky; secretary, Capt. James Y. Wilson, Florida.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the chair: Gen. Charles T. Anderson, Virginia; Col. Winfield Scott Prosser, Florida; Gen. Appleton, West Virginia; Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N.; Gen. T. W. Floyd, South Carolina; Maj. Joseph Harper, Florida; Col. W. S. Sheppard, Georgia; Col. Chamberlain, Massachusetts.

WEST POINT.

General standing of the Graduating Class and recommendations for assignment:

Maximum, 2335.0.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. State.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|
| Vt. | 1. Woodruff | 2268.7 |
| Wis. | 2. Kelly | 2261.5 |
| Iowa | 3. Stickle | 2213.7 |
| N. J. | 4. Rand | 2169.9 |
| N. Y. | 5. Markham | 2158.3 |
| Mich. | 6. Jackson | 2143.3 |

Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|
| Ala. | 7. Coleman | 2088.6 |
| Mass. | 8. Putnam | 2074.2 |
| Cal. | 9. Bunnell | 2068.8 |
| Cal. | 10. Wigmore | 2039.0 |
| Ill. | 11. Waldron | 1946.0 |
| Ala. | 12. Nichols | 1930.2 |
| Wis. | 13. Jewell | 1920.7 |

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

| | | |
|----------|------------------|--------|
| Iowa | 14. Gallup | 1885.5 |
| Mass. | 15. McDonough | 1871.6 |
| Mass. | 16. Guiney | 1834.4 |
| Ga. | 17. Roberts | 1822.8 |
| Mass. | 18. Clark, C. B. | 1798.2 |
| S. D. | 19. Schull | 1794.0 |
| Mo. | 20. Farrar | 1788.4 |
| Ky. | 21. Carter | 1785.9 |
| Mich. | 22. Kromer | 1772.6 |
| At Large | 23. Romeyn | 1766.7 |
| Cal. | 24. Hunt | 1752.3 |
| Ill. | 25. Clark, H. B. | 1749.7 |
| Iowa | 26. Simonds | 1732.2 |
| Ky. | 27. Lushfield | 1723.1 |
| Ky. | 28. Ray, J. B. | 1710.5 |
| N. C. | 29. Cooke | 1703.0 |
| Pa. | 30. Embick | 1680.5 |
| N. C. | 31. Ansell | 1675.3 |
| Conn. | 32. Granger | 1671.8 |
| Cal. | 33. Peck | 1647.3 |
| Neb. | 34. Humphrey | 1646.7 |
| Neb. | 35. Yates | 1645.6 |
| Wis. | 36. Trott | 1636.3 |
| Ill. | 37. Moseley | 1612.8 |
| Ill. | 38. Farmer | 1607.8 |
| Ill. | 39. Burtt | 1581.1 |
| Me. | 40. Brown, W. S. | 1577.2 |
| S. C. | 41. Minus | 1574.5 |
| Pa. | 42. Bundel | 1533.3 |
| At Large | 43. Heitzelman | 1510.8 |
| At Large | 44. Hancock | 1495.9 |
| N. J. | 45. Harris | 1486.6 |
| Ohio | 46. Halstead | 1482.9 |
| N. H. | 47. Foster | 1464.2 |
| N. J. | 48. Van Duyne | 1442.0 |
| Ind. | 49. Herron | 1413.8 |
| Ind. | 50. Long | 1403.9 |

Cavalry and Infantry.

| | | |
|----------|------------------|--------|
| Ind. | 51. Calvert | 1357.7 |
| Ga. | 52. Jarrett | 1357.0 |
| Ga. | 53. Heidt | 1356.0 |
| Tex. | 54. Rhea, J. C. | 1348.9 |
| S. D. | 55. Hanson | 1347.0 |
| Ill. | 56. Brown, F. R. | 1335.2 |
| N. Y. | 57. Merry | 1307.3 |
| Pa. | 58. Kerr | 1279.5 |
| Tex. | 59. Cabell | 1265.2 |
| Minn. | 60. Game | 1244.2 |
| Iowa | 61. Stuart | 1235.9 |
| Ala. | 62. Foy | 1218.0 |
| At Large | 63. Way | 1154.7 |
| At Large | 64. Patten | 1153.2 |
| N. Y. | 65. Major | 1145.8 |
| Tex. | 66. Justice | 1133.0 |
| Mich. | 67. Oliver | 1112.1 |
| Me. | 68. Cowan | 1083.1 |
| N. Y. | 69. Robichon | 1075.2 |
| Ohio | 70. McNally | 1039.1 |
| Miss. | 71. Peyton | 1024.8 |
| Ky. | 72. McClure | 984.5 |

Graduated Feb. 16, 1899.

ARMY SUPPLY.

In his annual report dated Sept. 3, 1898, Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., A. I. G., D. E., says: "In time of peace there is an almost inevitable tendency towards 'centralization' in the War Department. Such policy has on its side a greater economy in expenditure, and closer control of all Army administration. 'Centralization' would be an ideal system if an army were simply maintained for peace, but it has always failed to meet the expansion demanded by the emergencies of war. At the end of our great civil struggle, when our system of supply was the general admiration of military students, there were established, as the outcome of experience, at all important military bases, great supply depots, and troops were quickly and satisfactorily equipped by the order of the nearest commander in the field. The depot system of supply lasted for many years, but in our long peace was at last abandoned to the desire at Washington for 'centralization.'

"In a country as compact as France the disastrous paralysis of Army administration in the Franco-German war of 1870-71, was justly attributed to 'centralization' in the War Department in Paris. In that country at the present time, corps commanders are charged with the re-

sponsibility of supply administration coupled with a strict accountability for its exercise to the Secretary of War.

"Experience clearly teaches the remedy to be applied: 'In time of peace, prepare for war,' by perfecting the system of administration that was the logical result of our civil war. Establish depots of supply under control of the higher military commanders; leave with them an initiative and responsibility which they, being in the field of operation, can better discharge than bureau chiefs, who, in time of war, will be fully occupied, even if they are permitted to issue supplies only in bulk."

THE POST EXCHANGE AGAIN.

We observe that some members of Congress are making a point of the fact that the petitions against the post exchange are very numerous. It would seem that quality should be given weight in such cases. The list of petitions against the exchange appearing in the Congressional Record show that they came from well meaning people who know nothing about the Army and still less about the post exchange. The only opinions against the exchange that we have seen from a Regular Army officer is from Gen. Shafter. Some of the Volunteers oppose it, including Gen. Wheeler, and some officers express very proper sentiments in regard to temperance in the Army with which all will agree, but which do not necessarily apply to the post exchange. The strongest argument in its favor is that it promotes temperance. There can be no doubt that our Army has greatly improved in this respect during late years, and it is the belief of those familiar with the facts that this is largely because of the post exchange. Its moderate sale of light beers has done much to discourage the use of stronger potations; the sociability it encourages has kept young men out of the vile saloons that entice them the moment they leave the bounds of the Government reservation, and has kept them under the wholesome influence of discipline and good order.

As Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., said, in a letter we published some time ago: "The canteen has become an important and firm fixture in our post administration, replacing by a co-operative system the extortionate and demoralizing post trader's establishment. * * * Pay day, which, a few years ago was the synonym for debauchery and riotous disturbance, when discipline was practically suspended for several days, is now indistinguishable from any other day, and the sick report is decidedly free from cases of alcoholism that used to infect it. Where, in 1885, in my own company, there were lost to the Government 852 days by sickness, and 804 days by arrest and confinement, there were in 1894, with an average strength of enlisted men 35 per cent. greater than in 1885, but 455 days lost by sickness and 205 by arrests. * * * That the canteen system has added greatly to the contentment of the soldier is beyond question."

This conclusion was the result of an investigation at various posts conducted by Capt. Ebstein (who has just been promoted to Major) under the directions of the War Department.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A. (now Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon of Volunteers), in a paper read at the fifth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, and published in their proceedings, says:

"Malingering, which formerly, in my experience, was very common in the Army, has almost wholly disappeared. Not a case has been observed by myself or by Capt. Ives, Med. Dept., in the entire 21st Infantry since its concentration at Plattsburg Barracks, seven months ago. But a few years since feigned illness was a chronic evil in the service, and constant watchfulness on the part of medical officers was required to guard against it. Now, apparently, only genuine cases of sickness apply for treatment, and even among them there appears to be a reluctance to go upon the sick report. This certainly is indicative of greater contentment among the men, and improved 'morale' generally."

"That it is to be attributed to the action of several causes is true, but among them the post exchange stands out as one of the most influential."

What effect the abolition of the use of beer might have upon the prosperity of the post exchange may perhaps be a matter of question; analogy would indicate that the effect would be the same as the enforcement of total abstinence principles upon any other club in which men, and especially young men, gather. We see no possible occasion for trying the experiment. The exchange is doing well as it is. Why not let it alone until a demand for a change comes from those who are interested in the Army and know what effect any particular course of action will have upon it? Dr. Harvey says:

"Some objections to the canteen are urged by temperance advocates on the score of health and morals on account of the sale of beer being permitted; that such permission exerts a vicious tendency by encouraging men to indulge in beer drinking, and thus form drinking habits who would otherwise remain sober men. As this is the only feature of the canteen system about which any serious objection has been urged, it will be well to examine it a little."

"Reasonable people understand perfectly well that removal by law of temptations to drink do not change the appetites of men. And that strict liquor laws have invariably aroused defiance and ended in failure to accomplish any practical reformation. We have seen that drunkenness, formerly very prevalent, has markedly decreased in the Army since the establishment of the canteen."

"I am informed that soldiers realize more and more the co-operative features of the exchange, and hence increasingly shun outside places where temptations to drink strong liquors would induce a much greater prevalence of drunkenness. There has been observed also among the men a disposition to refrain from spending their month's pay in two or three days on a debauch, but to use a little of it now and then through the month, and thus preserve their wits and their health."

"If we can succeed in substituting a comparatively harmless beverage for one that influences the passions, poisons the blood, and creates criminals and imbeciles, have we not practically solved the problem? It is a matter of common observation that the effects of beer upon the organism are very different from those of distilled liquors, both as they affect the intellectual faculties and the cellular elements."

Dr. Harvey gives it as his opinion as a medical expert that no evil result follows physically or morally from the sale of beer at the exchange. He says:

"Indeed, I think the danger would lie in forbidding its sale. It is a species of safety valve, a mild remedy for a serious malady, a harmless sop to Cerberus, the insensible influence to guide weak men into less dangerous paths. Take it away, and you would increase drunkenness, desertion, devilry and demoralization."

"It is unfortunate that Congress has forbidden the sale of beer at exchanges in prohibition States, as the effect of such restriction is to lead to the use of whisky by soldiers who crave stimulants. The sale of beer should

be regulated, and it is. Lieut. McAndrew, the canteen officer at Plattsburg Barracks, tells me that he saw only one man under the influence of liquor at that large post of 500 men in six months, and that was from whisky obtained outside."

In his last annual report, Maj. Philip Reade, I. G. V., says: "Post exchanges have been established at all permanent posts, and their operation, so far as reported, appears to be uniformly satisfactory."

Lieut. Col. C. Guild, Jr., I. G., says in his report: "Regimental post exchanges should be made compulsory and not left to the discretion of the regimental command and cr. Enlisted men will purchase little luxuries, and it is better that they should purchase inspected supplies of ginger ale, lemonade, pies, cakes, etc. No beer saloons, lemonade stands, etc., should be allowed to be constructed where they can constantly be used by men in camp. The sickness prevalent in regiments without post exchanges can in no small degree be traced to purchases of milk shakes, lemonades, etc., made from infected water and food utterly unfit for consumption."

As Surg. Harvey very sensibly says: "To properly estimate the good or evil accomplished by the change of an established system or custom, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge of the effects of the practice in vogue prior to the innovation. The ideal is the aim of all reforms, but the attainment of the ideal is impossible so long as human nature is imperfect, and so long as different views are held as to just what constitutes human perfection. Any change in a man's environment that effects an improvement of his habits and tastes, or provides the means of ameliorating his condition by giving him a better outlook, better food, greater opportunity for mental growth, and more rational ideas of the duties to himself and to others, is an improvement, and produces good that radiates beyond the narrow sphere in which it may have had its beginning."

Judged by this standard the post exchange is a beneficent institution, and it should not be interfered with in deference to noisy demands from people who have no direct interest in the Army and no knowledge whatever of the conditions of the soldier's life.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S OPINION.

An officer of the Army sends to the New York "Sun" of Feb. 11 the letter which follows:

To the Editor of the "Sun." Sir: The Hull Reorganization bill, as passed by the House, prohibits the sale of liquor at Army posts. This really means the sale of beer, for spirits have never been so sold since the days of the post trader. Should this amendment be embodied in the bill it will be regarded as a calamity by a great majority of the officers.

Since the writer entered the Regular service, nearly twenty years ago, drunkenness has steadily decreased among officers and enlisted men. At his first post, a large one, many of the officers were hard drinkers; to-day, of the sixty officers of his regiment, there is not one to his knowledge. Among the enlisted men the change is quite as marked, and is owing principally to two causes. The first is the superior class of men enlisting, owing to the stricter examination of recruits. I speak now of those coming in for three years and not of those who enlisted for the war with Spain; for it is with the former that we have to deal.

The second cause, far greater in its effects, is the post exchange. It may seem strange at first that bringing beer into the garrison and selling it should have this effect, but a little study will explain it. The first change it produced was the disappearance of the low-class saloons that always surrounded all large posts. The soldier when paid would go to these places and fill himself with beer, or more generally with bad whisky, perhaps remain drunk until his money was all gone, and then come back, more or less of a wreck, to a trial by court martial for unauthorized absence or some more serious offence. These saloons were also, in almost every case, fences where the soldier sold or pawned articles of his uniform, an offence prohibited by the Articles of War. They were for years a source of endless trouble to post commanders, and did more to encourage demoralization and drunkenness than can well be described. Their owners were, as might be expected, the bitter enemies of the post exchange when it was started, and at one post went so far as to burn a building devoted to the new enterprise. A continuous fringe of these dives surrounded the post where the writer was serving some years ago when an exchange was started there; they disappeared almost entirely within a year.

The exchange substituted for these rum holes cheery clubrooms, where the soldier in his leisure hours could find recreation and companionship without dissipation; and as the one just referred to is a fair example, perhaps a brief description of it will not be amiss. It consisted of a library where fifteen or twenty periodicals and newspapers were on file, and where the soldier could find pens, ink and paper for his correspondence; a billiard and pool room containing also a piano; a lunch room, where he could buy simple dishes, toilet articles, athletic goods, etc.; a canteen where beer, tobacco and cigars were sold, and finally a grocery store, where the married soldiers, and many single ones, could eke out the ration by purchasing staple and fancy groceries. Credit was given good men until the following pay day. The writer was in charge of this exchange for over a year, his office being next the canteen, and he does not now remember ever having had to interpose his authority to restrain the men. The non-commissioned officer in charge never allowed the men to over-indulge in beer, and they soon realized the purpose of the place, compared it with what they had before and took a pride in it. The trials by court martial decreased, desertions also, and at times the officers of the post began looking around for the military millennium, the change was so marked.

The writer is now in camp, with his command, near a large town, where a large Volunteer encampment has been all summer. After every pay day during their stay in service the town was full of drunken and riotous soldiers. They had to go four miles for a drink, and when they got there they naturally took enough to save another trip.

The Regulars have encamped since last May in a similar position, with a post exchange. There has not been a trial for drunkenness since the exchange started, and hardly a day passes but citizens comment to the writer on the fact that they never see a drunken man from the camp on the streets. This is almost entirely due to the post exchange.

Is it strange that officers dread the result of abolishing that institution? Its enemies say "Take out the beer and leave the rest." Yes, but what would remain? Little or no profit is made on any article but beer, the sale of which is carefully guarded and restricted. No treating is allowed, and no man is allowed to drink to excess. The lunch is at times even a loss to the exchange, but it and the sale of what are known as "soft drinks" are encouraged. The profits from the sale of beer support the other departments, and what remains after the expenses of the exchange are met goes into the soldier's mess fund, and varies and supplements the Army ration. Moreover, if he can't get beer the soldier won't go to the exchange, but will go where he can get it and more injurious things. Deploable but true. There will be no more money for the periodicals, the billiards, the lunch,

etc., and even the very good soldier will hardly care for an unattractive place.

Who desires the passage of this resolution? First, the saloon keepers, who formerly fattened off the soldier and who hunger for his patronage; second, the Prohibitionists. The fact that the enlisted men of the Army are becoming every year more self-respecting, self-controlled and contented with the service, and that drunkenness is steadily decreasing, goes for nothing—because with it goes the officially recognized sale of beer.

The writer comes of good Puritan stock; his parents are Prohibitionists, and he was raised on temperance principles, which he still retains and tries to live up to. He will agree in many things with even the editor of the "Voice," and wishes, and that most heartily, that the manufacture of alcohol was a lost art. But he has not lost his reason in so believing. Army officers are interested in the welfare—mental, moral and physical—of their men far more than the W. C. T. U. can ever be. The problem of lessening and restraining drunkenness in the Army has always been before them, and now, after years of trial, they have practically solved it. Is it right to let fanaticism step in and undo this work?

The writer believes that were this subject thoroughly understood by our legislators, it would never be so much as mentioned in Congress. It will be a hard blow to the discipline and efficiency of the Army if this amendment is made a law.

AN OFFICER OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

ALASKA ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. CASTNER.

The good news concerning 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., referred to last week, came in a telegram from 1st Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, and was based on a letter from Capt. Edw. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., stating that Lieut. Castner had arrived safely at Weare, Alaska. Capt. Glenn says:

"Lieut. Castner was last seen by me—in fact, I was the last member of the command to see and talk with him—on the 30th day of August, 1898. We camped together on the night of the 29th of August, and during the evening held a council, at which all present expressed the opinion that it was best that he should proceed from that point—we called it 'Camp Separation'—while I, with the main command, turned back towards the head of Cook's Inlet, where I was ordered to be not later than Sept. 30 last.

"The reasons that influenced us in taking this course were that the weather was then getting pretty cold, especially at night, when the grass would freeze very badly. There was in front of us a very dense forest of spruce timber covering the entire valley of the Tanana River, which we calculated to be from thirty to forty miles wide at that place. Through this forest, growing in moss that was very thick and spongy, it would be most difficult and tedious to carry the entire pack, while Lieut. Castner, with two men and two of the smallest mules we had, could, by leading the animals, readily make his way. Our calculation was that he could accomplish with ease fifteen miles per day, while with the main command it would be impossible to make half of that distance, on account of the necessity for cutting down trees that the large animals could not possibly pass between."

"He was accompanied by Pvt. Blitch and McGregor, of the 14th U. S. Inf., both of whom were skillful woodsmen, enthusiastic hunters, and hard workers, being two of the best men in the command for such an expedition. This party was supplied with ample provisions to last them at least thirty days, and the distance from Camp Separation to Circle City was estimated by all of us to be less than half of that the main command would have to make on the return trip. Our information now locates Camp Separation as being on the Delta River, less than twenty miles from the Tanana River, into which it empties. After crossing the latter stream, and this we figured as being the only serious obstacle to be encountered by the Castner party, it was known that a trail led up Volkmar Creek a few miles below and another up Goodpaster Creek, a few miles further up the Tanana River. By striking either of these streams the chances of meeting prospectors was considered excellent. We considered it certain that this party would strike the trail running from Circle City to Birch Creek, which has been used for several years as a pack train trail, and if so the last eighty miles of the journey would be easily accomplished."

"We had reason to believe that prospectors were working their way up this stream, intending to winter there. I may as well add here that each and every prospector located in Alaska will share his last crust of bread with those who happen to be without, and especially with an Army party that is engaged in developing the country in which they are seeking their fortunes. The meeting with any such party implies safety until spring, together with assistance in getting out of the country if necessary. The same may be said of the Indians that one encounters in that country, as shown by the reports of all officers and others who have been thrown in contact with them. It is true that their mode of life does not correspond exactly with that of the white man, yet their food sustains life, which is the all-important consideration when one is deprived of food of his own."

"Now, should Lieut. Castner have decided to go down the Tanana River, or should he be located with prospectors in the region of Alaska south of the Yukon and north of the Tanana in some prospector's camp, it would be almost impossible for him to have reached Circle City or Dawson before the middle or end of February, simply because he could not travel until weather conditions permitted. He was not supplied with dog teams or other suitable means of transportation for winter travel, and it goes without saying that mules and horses cannot travel through deep snow. This he will naturally wait for in any event, so that he would not start to tramp out of that region until he could depend upon having snow, and that the streams should be frozen over."

Lieut. Lowe, the only man who made the entire trip from ocean to river, is one of the most interesting men in the Army, for his years, and, though these are not many, he is ready to carry out his game for many years more. He served in the Southwest for many years, and has the reputation of being one of the men who take hardship as a pastime. On one occasion, when he had a furlough, he, with his favorite Sergeant, who was as well an earnest sportsman, took a pack mule and tramped for 800 miles over the mountains and plains of Texas in search of game and sport. That they got it is as certain as that they got back in good health and lost no flesh. In fact, the type of man is told in the fact that in the arduous trip across Alaska, Lowe lost but two pounds of flesh."

Commo. B. J. Cromwell, commander of the Navy Yard at Havana, caused a large number of flowers and potted plants to be placed on the graves of the Maine victims. Three days later every flower had been removed by memento seeking visitors.

THE MANILA CAMPAIGN.

The operations in the Philippines continue to be of importance. Great satisfaction was felt when news came that Iloilo had been taken on the 11th, and the fact that it was surrendered without resistance and without a casualty on our side was felt to be an indication of the good effects that may be expected to flow from the successful operations of Gen. Otis at Manila.

Gen. Miller gave twenty-four hours' notice that he would occupy the city, by force if necessary, and that if the insurgents were detected in any hostile movement meanwhile the ships would fire on them at once. They were found to be working on their trenches and the Boston and Petrel opened on them. A force of 48 sailors from the Boston under Lieut. Niblack landed and the insurgents retreating, entered the town. Filipino flags were flying, but were quickly replaced by our own. The 18th Infantry, Battery G, 6th Artillery and 1st Tennessee promptly disembarked and occupied all the native positions. The city was on fire and the native part was consumed entirely, leaving only the foreign quarter, which was nearly intact. The German and American consulates were burned.

The next day, Feb. 12, our lines were pushed out and Jaro, a town a mile from the city, was captured in order to drive out the insurgents, who had gathered there. This work was done, according to a report brought by a trading steamer, by a battalion of the 18th Infantry, and a detachment from the 6th Artillery, with two Hotchkiss guns and a Gatling, under Lieut. Ostheim, Lt. Frank C. Bolles and four men of the 18th Infantry were wounded, the Lieutenant slightly. Iloilo has been reopened to trade, with Ensign L. H. Everhart, of the Boston, as Captain of the port.

Iloilo was the last port of the Philippines to remain in the possession of Spain. It is situated on the southeast coast of the island of Panay, chief of the Visayas group, opposite the island of Guimaras, and 250 miles from Manila. The city, which is the capital of a populous province of the same name, has a population of 7,500.

Gen. Otis has pressed forward steadily and his lines are now established on the natural defences of Manila, at some distance, and in places fifteen miles from the city. The movement northward was especially vigorous, as in that direction lies Malolos, the seat of Aguinaldo's republic, and the place where he is trying to rally his army. Caloocan was taken Feb. 10, as we announced last week. That was an important capture, as the Filipinos were concentrating there for another stand, but it yielded to a part of Gen. MacArthur's division, with a loss of four killed and 47 wounded, and considerably more to the enemy, who were exposed in their retreat.

As in all our attacks upon positions near the sea, the Navy took part, joining the 6th Artillery and Utah Battery, in shelling the huts and brake where the enemy were hid. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, the 20th Kansas, 1st Montana and 3d U. S. Artillery moved forward with the 10th Pennsylvania in reserve. The advance is described as very steady and regular. They drove the Filipinos out of their works to the town, and just as our men reached the trenches a company of the 1st Montana appeared in a flanking position in rear of the town, which prevented the natives from stopping in the place for another round. Their retreat was a route in which they lost heavily. This flank movement was made under command of Maj. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of the Bureau of Military Information in Manila. Our men found that the Navy and artillery fire had been very effective against the enemy's works, almost destroying the embankments. An American correspondent, John F. Bass, was wounded in the arm. The wounded included Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, 1st Montana (1st Lieut., 2d Cav.), and 2d Lieut. Wm. Gardenhiser of the same regiment.

This operation compelled Aguinaldo to abandon Malabon, which also lies within the range of the Navy's fire. It is said that even Malolos, the insurgent capital, which is twenty miles from Manila on the railroad, can be approached by light draft vessels. Gen. Otis gives no hint of his further operations, but we may be sure he will act with vigor or discretion as may be best.

The effect of the repeated defeats and our constant pressure has been very disastrous to Aguinaldo's pretensions, but he is working still to keep his army in the field. His ammunition is running low and his difficulties increase on all sides.

The Filipinos have some vedettes out and their fire occasionally wounds some of our men. In fact, they keep up a persistent activity along our whole front, which extends for nearly twenty-five miles. To avoid lengthening it further Gen. Otis withdrew a force that had been gathered to pursue Filipinos who had returned to Pateras, a little place ten miles southeast of Manila. They had been driven out of it once, but returned and raised white flags under cover of which they fired on the Californians who replied vigorously and sent them out again. Close watch is kept on the natives in Manila and an uprising has been looked for more than once. During the night of the 15th a large number of Filipinos were arrested, some of whom were evidently preparing for action. The vigilance which is maintained will probably prevent any outbreak.

Our men suffer severely from the heat and every action sees some men overcome even when there are no other casualties.

Press reports say that the Ygorotes, whose savage valor with bows and arrows has excited so much interest, have given up this one-sided warfare. They have deserted the Tagals and fled back to their mountain homes. Shrapnel proved altogether too much for them, and little trouble is apprehended from them in the future.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, has reported to the House from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. The President is authorized by the bill to provide for the retirement of officers of the service. He is to convene Retirement Boards from time to time for the examination of officers for retirement. The Boards are to consist of three medical officers of either the Army, Navy or marine hospital service. Officers retired are to receive three-fourths the pay of their respective grades. Officers who have served thirty-five years are to be retired upon their own application. The measure also provides that the commissioned officers shall be paid ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each five years' service; provided, that the total amount of such increase shall in no case exceed forty per centum of the yearly pay of the grade to which the officer belongs.

Secretary Long has sent to Congress an estimate of appropriation of \$453,004 required to meet deficiencies in appropriations for the naval establishment for 1899 and prior years.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Chairman Boutelle has the Naval Appropriation bill ready to report to the House. As agreed to, the bill carries an appropriation of \$44,168,005, being about \$3,795,300 below the estimates on which it is based. The appropriations recommended, however, exceed by about \$8,000,000 the largest ever made in one bill for the Navy. The following are the principal items: General, \$13,236,440; navigation, \$506,125; ordnance, \$3,143,124; equipment, \$2,615,455; public works, yards and docks, \$454,442; Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$4,534,286; medicine and surgery, \$192,500; supplies and accounts, \$3,220,432; construction and repair, \$3,273,407; steam engineering, \$1,207,900; Naval Academy, \$217,120; marine corps, \$1,366,971; increase of Navy, \$11,192,402.

The item of "increase of the Navy" covers the amount given for the first year on the three new battleships, three armored cruisers and six small cruisers authorized by the bill. This will follow the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, with the total of cost recommended by him—\$3,500,000 each for the battleships, \$4,000,000 for the armored cruisers, and \$1,141,500 for the smaller cruisers, exclusive of armor and armament. The \$10,192,402 carried for the ships in the bill is divided as follows: Construction and machinery, \$5,902,402; armor and armament, \$4,000,000; equipment, \$200,000.

The most important ordnance items are as follows: Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$300,000; reserve supply ammunition, \$500,000; smokeless powder, \$1,000,000; smokeless powder factory, \$25,000; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250,000; torpedo station, Newport, \$65,000; naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, \$68,000; naval magazine, New York harbor, \$600,000; naval militia, \$60,000; ordnance machinery, League Island, \$60,000; naval magazine, Norfolk, \$27,500.

The important items of the Equipment Bureau are: Equipment of vessels, \$2,225,480; depots for coal, \$250,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$100,000.

The pay of the Navy is \$12,726,440. Under the Bureau of Navigation, gunnery practice receives \$12,000; Newport (R. I.) Naval Station, \$155,000; Yerba Buena Naval Training Station, \$80,000; Naval War College, \$9,200; Naval Home (Philadelphia), \$76,426.

The Bureau of Construction receives \$3,000,000 for the construction and repair of vessels, and \$250,000 for construction plants at yards and docks. Under the head of Marine Corps, \$81,000 is given for erection of buildings at Annapolis. The Academy does not, however, receive the \$2,120,000 estimated for an extensive plan of new buildings.

The following are the appropriations for navy yards: Portsmouth, \$306,000; Boston, \$367,000; Brooklyn, \$612,062; League Island, \$755,767; Washington (D. C.), \$205,500; Norfolk, \$645,687.

Naval stations: New London, \$25,000; Port Royal, \$145,000; Key West, \$112,520; navy yard, Mare Island, \$851,750; Puget Sound, \$48,500; repairs at navy yards, \$450,000.

The bill will probably be considered as soon as the Army and Fortification bills are out of the way.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

West Point, Feb. 14, 1899.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Edgerton's, a paper was read by Mrs. Bass, subject "Tissot." The subject of next week's paper will be "Mark Twain," and the reading will be at Mrs. Morrow's.

All residents of the post regret the death of Mr. Robert Altshimer, the efficient assistant postmaster at West Point. The utmost faithfulness and zeal characterized at all times his discharge of the duties of his responsible position. Despite failing health he was daily at his post until a fortnight ago, when seized with the attack of illness, due to heart trouble, which proved fatal. His death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and is an almost irreparable loss to the postmistress, whose duties he has shared during the entire period of her incumbency.

The officers' hop announced for Friday evening, Dec. 10, did not take place, as the date was changed again. It was to have occurred on Feb. 14, then a change was made to Feb. 10, and again to Feb. 13. An early graduation was not contemplated when the first date was chosen, nor a blizzard anticipated when the third was finally selected.

A cadet tea was given on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Edgerton for her guest, Miss Mary Randolph. The hostess was assisted by Miss Mary Randolph and Miss Anne Davis. Mrs. Bruff and Miss Davis presided at the tea table. Among cadet guests were: Cadets Jewell, Moseley, Woodruff, Patten, Foy, Merry, Carter, Cook and Kelly. The Misses Coleman, Roe, Van Nest, Bessie Craney, Banister, Spurgin and Patten were among the young ladies present. Mrs. Bass has been a recent guest of Mrs. Edgerton. Lieut. Morrow, Engineers, has been ordered to temporary duty in New York City, expecting to return to duty at the Military Academy Aug. 28. The graduation of the first class relieves this officer of his duties in connection with the Department of Engineering.

The cadet hop on Saturday was well attended owing to the presence at the post of a number of visitors.

At the morning services at the cadet chapel on Sunday, the Chaplain made a farewell address to the members of the graduating class.

The annual presentation of Bibles was to have been accompanied by an address by Rev. Dr. Jefferson, of New York City, but the violent storm which raged throughout the day prevented his arrival. No trains reached the post after early morning until 10:30 p. m. The Bibles were presented to the graduates at the hour named by the Chaplain. They are the gift, as is well known, of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, and the American Tract Society annually makes the presentation.

The officers' hop was to have been given in the evening in Memorial Hall and the members of the graduating class were to have been among the guests, but the storm continued with such fury that the snow drifts became all but impassable and at length it was decided to postpone the entertainment. The West Shore train stalled at Jones's Point, was bringing the material for the supper, which added another cause for delay. By dint of ceaseless plowing, communication of some sort is kept up, but some of the drifts upon the road have been abandoned to the sun. The weather has moderated considerably now and this afternoon at 2:30, an exhibition ride is to be given in the hall. It was expected that General Merritt would witness this exercise, but regular traffic had not been resumed yet, and he was unable to reach the post.

The ball is to be held in Memorial Hall this evening. The guests were to be received by General and Mrs. Merritt, but their place was taken necessarily by the

members and wives of the members of the Academic Board.

At the exercises to be held on Wednesday morning at 10:30 in Memorial Hall, the programme usually adopted on such occasions will be followed: 1. Music, U. S. M. A. Band. 2. Prayer, Rev. Herbert Shipman. 3. Music. 4. Delivery of diplomas and address by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt (in whose absence Col. A. L. Mills welcomed the graduates to the Army). 5. Music. 6. Benediction, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

A salute will be fired upon the arrival of Gen. Merritt, and the guns are being hauled through the snow to the usual position on the cavalry plain.

Col. George H. Davis, who has just returned from duty on the Egan court martial at Washington, has been ordered to duty at that city again as recorder on the Board of Inquiry convened to investigate Army beef contracts.

The following members of the first class participated in the ride on Tuesday afternoon: Cadets Woodruff, Kelly, Markham, Jackson, Gallup, Schell, Carter, Kromer, Granger, Hunt, Roberts, Burt, Yates, Waldron, Minns, Simonds, Trott, Heidt, Moseley, Humphrey, Heintzelman, Kerr, Foster, Foy, Stuart, Cabell, Herron, Rhea, Major, Cowan, Oliver, Game, Peyton, McNally and Way.

The ball was held in Memorial Hall. Dancing began at 8:30. Gen. and Mrs. Merritt did not arrive. Among the officers and ladies receiving were the following members of the Academic Board: Col. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Hein, Prof. and Mrs. Tillman, Prof. and Mrs. Fieberger, Capt. and Mrs. Bruff, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazard. A banner was presented to the class of '90, the winners in the athletic competition, by Prof. Edgerton, on behalf of the Athletic Association. Cadet Heintzelman made a short address in accepting it.

The graduating exercises were held Wednesday evening in the Memorial Hall at 10:30, which was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, the decorations being permanent. The band was stationed in the gallery. This arrangement is satisfactory in every particular. The exercises were opened with a musical selection by the band, after which the Chaplain offered prayer. After another interlude of music, the diplomas were delivered to the graduates.

The programmes were printed in red and purple upon heavy blue paper. The coat of arms of the Military Academy occupied the upper right hand corner. The date and programme were printed on one side, the list of graduates arranged according to their standing in general merit, the reverse. Each man received hearty applause, but the football men and the "enth" men received a double share.

Col. and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Heintzelman, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyne, Mr. and Mrs. Yates were among relatives of graduates present at the exercises. Lieut. W. G. Spurgin, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence McNeil were among other visitors present.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 10.

Adjutant General.

Insurgents collected in considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be, and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of MacArthur's division, which is north of Pasig River, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight, that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels.

Manila, Feb. 11.

MacArthur's division is north of Pasig River. Yesterday his left wing, Otis's Brigade, made a partial wheel to right, resting left of the brigade on Caloocan, where the insurgents, who were in considerable force, were sharply driven, leaving a good many dead. Troops in excellent condition; supplied with all necessities. Hospitals, notwithstanding wounded, have fewer patients than before engagements of 4th and 5th inst. Yesterday's engagement most successful. Belief of old residents that Aguinaldo will be unable to gather in future any considerable force. Make total 292. (This evidently refers to total list of casualties.)

Port Said, Feb. 11.

To Corbin, Washington. Arrived noon. Voyage safe, pleasant. No serious illness. Fourteen cases mumps, ten measles, developed since Gibraltar. Sick doing well. Coal here. Leave to-night. Inform Quartermaster General. Wire us news Suez.

LAWTON.

General Lawton, Suez.

Treaty ratified. Insurgents in the Philippines attacked Gen. Otis, resulting in general engagement; enemy routed. Our losses some three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss many times more than ours. MacArthur's division had a very successful engagement yesterday.

CORBIN.

February 12.

It is reported that the insurgent representative at Washington telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out the Americans before the arrival of reinforcements. The despatch was received at Hong Kong and mailed to the Malolos government, which decided on attack to be made about the 7th inst. The eagerness of the insurgent troops to engage precipitated the battle. Very quiet today on lines from Caloocan, on the north, to Pansay, on the south. Yesterday a small reconnoitering party, 12 miles south of the city, was fired on; two men were slightly wounded. Two insurgents with arms were captured. In the affair of the 10th MacArthur's division was very successful. The enemy's loss considerable. Have collected seventy dead bodies; more not yet discovered. Insurgents reported to be gathering in force twelve miles north on railway, but evidently perplexed. If regular troops en route were here could probably end war or all determined active opposition in twenty days.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 13.

Gen. Miller reports from Iloilo that town taken 11th inst., and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening of 11th to surrender, but their hostile action brought on engagement during the morning.

Insurgents fired native portion of town, but little loss to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the United States troops reported.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 13.

Following deaths since last report, not including those killed in action Feb. 4; Victor E. Schofield, private, Co. I, 1st South Dakota, variola, Feb. 6; Michael P. Crowley, private, Co. D, 2d Oregon, dysentery; John Marion, private, Co. K, 3d Art., suppurative tonsillitis; James Garvey, private, Co. A, 1st Tennessee, variola, Feb. 8; Daniel Kyrer, private Co. I 1st Washington, typhoid fever, Feb. 10; Charles Lillie, private, Co. I, 1st Colorado, acute diarrhoea. From gunshot wounds in action, Feb. 8, Jay Sheldon, Sergeant, Co. I, 20th Kansas; W. Chop-

wood, private, Co. D, 1st Washington, Feb. 11; I. J. Howard, private, Co. B, 20th Kansas.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 13.

No Dolph Miller in 51st Iowa. Randolph Miller, Co. A, that regiment, sick at Honolulu.

OTIS.

The reference to Dolph Miller was made in response to a query from the War Department as to the Miller reported in a former casualty list.

Manila, Feb. 14.

Secretary Navy, Washington.

Petrel just arrived from Iloilo. That place taken by our force Saturday, and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgent loss not known, but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally saved by our force.

DEWEY.

February 14.

One hundred and eighty officers and 1,800 men, Spanish prisoners of war, left port on the 12th and 13th by steamers Reina Christina and Uruguay, en route to Spain. Can awards on bids opened at Washington on the 14th inst. be communicated? Isaac Russell, Co. A, Utah Artillery, slight scalp wound, condition excellent; Lieut. O. H. Grow, Utah Artillery, en route to San Francisco on sick leave; Lieut. Chance, Signal Corps, convalescing slowly from typhoid fever; condition favorable.

Manila, Feb. 14.

Isaac Russell, A, Utah Art., light scalp wound, condition excellent; Lieut. O. H. Grow, Utah Artillery, en route to San Francisco on sick leave.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 14.

Lieut. Chance, Signal Corps, convalescing slowly from typhoid, condition favorable.

OTIS.

Gibraltar, Feb. 15-10:15 A. M.

Secretary of State.

Sherman coaling. All well. Please inform Adjutant General.

SPRAGUE.

Manila, Feb. 16.

Harvey H. Harris, Co. B, 20th Kansas, flesh wound, left leg, doing well; John Sorensen, 1st Montana, reported probably dead, is alive, both eyes shot away; condition fair. Cable 7th, reporting William J. Hayes, Co. G, 1st Washington, wounded slightly, is error. Oval F. Gibson, Co. E, 1st Washington, reported missing, found with sprained leg. Corp. Hayes, 1st Montana, cable 6th as missing, is with company.

OTIS.

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

The casualties reported this week are as follows:

KILLED.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Pvt. John A. Gibbons.

3D ARTILLERY.

Pvt. Theodore Good, K.

20TH KANSAS.

Pvt. Alonzo Ricketts, I.

1ST MONTANA.

Pvt. Fred Hall, I.

1ST IDAHO.

Pvt. Harry McClure, H.

1ST CALIFORNIA.

Pvt. Anthony Neilson Packard, C.

1ST SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lieut. Edwin A. Harting, drowned while attempting to land a Hotchkiss gun at Pasig.

WOUNDED.

3D ARTILLERY.

Pvts. Oscar Portwich, G; Jeremy R. Cleveland, H; Leo Heisler, H; Bert M. Dorton, K; Corp. David C. McKelvey, K; Pvts. Berry Cramer, H; James Leonard, K; Rufus B. Blume, K; B. L. Putzker, K.

UTAH ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. George A. Seaman, Battery B; Corp. Andrew Peterson, B; Pvt. Charles S. Hill, B.

4TH CAVALRY.

Pvt. James Thorson, Troop E.

14TH INFANTRY.

Pvts. Bernhart Hensel and William Ransom, Co. F.

20TH KANSAS.

Capt. Charles M. Christy, E; Pvts. James Kersherer, A; Charles Bennet, M; Corp. Edward D. Willing, B; Pvts. Harry S. Harris, B; James S. Mills, E; David M. Horkman, H; I. J. Howard, B; Elmer E. Wontie, B; William C. Barber, E; Bert Sanson, K; John O. Morseburg, K; Sidney Morrison, M; Alexander M. Mitchell, B; Via Payne, A; Sergt. Ira Keithley, D.

1ST MONTANA.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, 2d Lieut. William Gardener, Pvts. Thomas Malov, K; Seth H. Dibble, D; Everett Metcalf, B; Joseph Crawford, F; William B. Borthwick, G; Clarence Briggs, H; Capt. W. L. Hill; Henry G. Reynolds, D; John C. Bullen, A; Joseph W. Kennedy, C; B. Belos, D; Babcock, G; Carl J. Peterson, G; John W. Campbell, M; William Kennedy, G; Harry Slack, B; Percy G. Bullard, C; J. M. Box, D; David Burns, M; Mallory Thomas, K; Sergt. George W. Lowman, D; Pvts. Adolph Charette, A; Steve Stevens, G; Charles Brittan, B; Joseph Callahan, M, and G. W. Boardman, A.

1ST NORTH DAKOTA.

Sergt. William H. Lock, G.

1ST CALIFORNIA.

Pvt. Edward O'Neill, E; Allen Brant, Albert Egger, Ray Hursh, C; Wm. C. Walsh, Sergt. Wm. F. Dunne, Corp. Henry Ritter, H.

1ST IDAHO.

Capt. T. B. Hamer, Corp. Howard Barklay, E; James R. Willard, D; Pvt. Kosekella, F.

1ST MINNESOTA.

Pvts. Ben Ohtan, L; James Hartley and William C. Fitch, D.

The world will receive with genuine regret the news that Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, died suddenly from apoplexy, Feb. 16. Born of poor parents he became wealthy by his personal efforts and capacity. As President he had surprised every one by the dignity of his address and the skill with which he has steered the ship of state through extraordinary perils. His death at this juncture is one of the severest blows that could fall on his country.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Army Appropriation bill. As agreed to, the bill carries an appropriation of \$79,034,372. It is framed on the basis of an army of 100,000 men, and contemplates the passage of the Hull Reorganization bill or the retention of Volunteers and Regulars up to that number. Specific provision is made for nine Major Generals and twelve Brigadier Generals. The following are the items of the bill in detail:

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, as agreed to by the Committee on Appropriations, carries \$4,744,798, being \$7,407,100 below the estimates on which it is based. The appropriations recommended are: Gun and mortar batteries, \$1,000,000; sites for fortifications, \$300,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, \$100,000; plans for fortifications, \$5,000; sea walls and embankments, \$2,500; torpedoes for harbor defence, \$50,000; armament of fortifications, \$3,139,898; Sandy Hook proving ground, \$46,000; Watervliet arsenal, \$1,400; Ordnance and Fortification Board, \$100,000. The reduction from the estimates is due to the large amount of work accomplished by aid of the Emergency Fund.

In the Army Appropriation bill are: Commutation of quarters, \$325,000; travel allowances, enlisted men, \$500,000; clothing on discharge, \$500,000; mileage to officers, \$500,000; barracks and quarters, \$3,000,000; transportation \$17,500,000; metallicammunition, \$500,000; manufacture, etc., arms, \$800,000; contingencies, Army, \$200,000; staff, \$9,390; pay of line officers \$4,825,000; mess \$13,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, Regular, \$7,200,000; incidentals, \$2,400,000.

There is this bit of bread to all this sack: "Professional publications, \$100." Could not a generous Congress have made it \$101, or perhaps \$105?

An item of \$350,000 for the Rock Island arsenal is new, and the departure of making small arms at Rock Island, as intended by this appropriation, will bring the output of small arms up to 20,000 stand per day. The committee, in framing the bill, reduced from \$450,000 to \$200,000 the estimates for contingent expenses of the Army, and from \$281,500 to \$100,000 the item for Cuban relief.

Secretary Alger has sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, a statement prepared by Surg. Gen. Sternberg, showing deaths and sickness of soldiers in the Philippines.

The House bill for the reorganization of the Army, as reported to the Senate, contains a large number of amendments, many of which are unimportant.

The most important are as follows:

The House provision abolishing the canteen is stricken out, and the following substituted for it: "That in the canteens established under regulations of the Army no liquors shall be sold, except malt liquors and non-intoxicating beverages, and this shall apply to all encampments and forts and all premises used for military purposes by the United States."

Another amendment provides that in time of war retired officers of the Army may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be employed on active duty, other than in command of troops, and that when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

The Corps of Cadets at West Point is increased to one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and twenty from the United States at large.

There is a change in the provision regarding veterinary surgeons, giving only one of the two allowed for each cavalry regiment the rank and pay of a Lieutenant of cavalry, and the other the rank of a Sergeant Major, with the pay of \$75 per month.

The provision in the House bill making the Artillery Corps "subject to the command and control of superior authority" is stricken out. A provision is added requiring that the approval of the Secretary of War shall be required to orders of the General commanding assigning officers of the artillery corps to duty. A proviso added to the paragraph regarding the enlistment of infantry men limits the age for original enlistments in the Army between eighteen and thirty-five years. A change in the regulation for the appointment of 2d Lieutenants to fill vacancies provides for appointment by two methods only, one being from among graduates of the West Point Academy, and the other "from enlisted men and from civil life, as now provided by law." The House provision for the appointment of graduates of private military schools is eliminated.

Vacancies below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, caused by the provisions in regard to the Adjutant Generals' and Inspector Generals' offices, are to be filled by the appointment of Captains from the line.

There are some changes in the provisions concerning Judge Advocates, doing away with Deputy Judge Advocates and requiring that men appointed to this position from civil life shall pass "a satisfactory physical, moral, mental and professional examination."

The number of surgeons who are to have the rank of Colonel is increased to ten, and those with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to twenty. All persons appointed to be assistant surgeons are to be required to pass "a satisfactory, moral, mental and physical examination."

The organization of natives for service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the islands of the Pacific is placed entirely at the discretion of the President.

The situation, regarding the chances of the passage of the bill, has not changed materially since last week. The friends of the measure claim to have enough votes to pass it, provided they can bring it to a vote. It is stated by some Senators that the Democrats will not allow this to be done. Senator Jones, one of the Democratic leaders, has given notice that he will oppose the bill in every way possible. When asked Thursday if his consent would be given to fixing a time for a vote on the bill he replied "It will not. If the President wants an extra session he can have one. There will certainly be an extra session if it depends upon the non-passage of the Army bill." The Democrats can certainly talk the bill to death if they elect to do so, and unless the Republicans accept a temporary increase of the Army an extra session for Army legislation seems probable. It is something new for Army interests to be in such a position as to require an extra session, or even have such a step suggested on their account.

The following is the text of the substitute offered by Mr. Cockrell:

Be it enacted, etc., That within — days from the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain all the officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Army shall be mustered out of the military service of the United States and discharged; provided, that enlisted men of the Volunteers who desire to remain in the military service may, if found qualified therefor, be transferred to and enlisted in such batteries, troops or companies of the permanent military establishment as may be below the maximum strength allowed by law, and when so transferred and enlisted shall be credited on their new enlistment with the periods of service rendered by them respectively as Volunteers.

Sec. 2. That the act of Congress entitled "An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States," approved April 26, 1898, be and the same is hereby

continued in full force and effect until July 1, 1901; provided, that men who enlisted in the permanent establishment between the 10th day of May and the 25th day of October, 1898, shall be discharged upon their own application respectively, but nothing herein shall be held or construed to require the discharge of any enlisted man in such permanent military establishment awaiting trial by or under sentence of a court martial.

Sec. 3. That the President be and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to enlist and organize a military force in Cuba and in Porto Rico, and, whenever such conditions exist as in his judgment shall justify him, in the islands of the Pacific, to be known and called the Army of Cuba, the Army of Porto Rico and the Army of the Islands of the Pacific, and to be composed of the inhabitants of such islands, respectively, for the purposes of establishing and maintaining peace and order, enforcing laws and regulations and protecting life and property in such islands, respectively, and not elsewhere, under such rules, regulations and limitations as he may prescribe in such islands, respectively, as to age, term of service, qualifications and number of officers and men in each organization. Such forces in said islands, respectively, shall be organized in companies, battalions and regiments, and offered as the President may direct, and shall be entitled to such pay and allowances as the President may prescribe in such islands, respectively, not exceeding the rates now allowed by law to be made and paid from the revenues of such islands, respectively, or from the Treasury of the United States, to be subsequently reimbursed to the United States from such revenues. During the occupation by the United States of such islands, respectively, the forces of such islands, enlisted and organized therein, shall be under the control and subject to the orders of the President and the officers assigned to duty by him in such islands, respectively; provided, that the number of such military forces in all said islands shall not exceed 35,000 enlisted men at any one time, and shall not be considered a part of the permanent military establishment of the United States heretofore authorized; provided further, that when such military forces shall be enlisted and organized in said islands and have shown such efficiency as in the opinion of the President to be sufficient for all military purposes in such islands, and there is no longer any necessity for the presence of the United States forces therein, they shall be withdrawn and the permanent military establishment shall be reduced to a peace footing.

Sec. 4. That the chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of Brigadier General, and the President is authorized to appoint an assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office by election, who shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate Feb. 16. As it passed the House it appropriated \$601,769. As reported to the Senate that amount is reduced to \$575,774. One of the amendments reported is an official recognition of the Young Men's Christian Association, being an item of \$405 for furniture in its room in the Academy. The committee amendments, all unimportant, agreed to.

The bill to restore naval officers who have lost numbers to their original status has passed the Senate in this form:

Be it enacted, etc., That the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of sections 1506 and 1505 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but officers so advanced to higher grades by reason of war service shall be carried thereafter as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him; and all advancements made by reason of war service shall be appropriately so designated upon the official Navy lists: Provided, however, That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal, is an additional member of his grade under the provisions of this act.

The Senate has also passed the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to send immediately to the Senate a concise estimate of the total annual cost of the personnel of the officers of the Navy under House bill No. 10403, as reported with amendments to the Senate from the Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 8, compared with the cost of such personnel under existing laws, excluding any additional force employed during the late war; and also a like estimate of the cost of 22,500 seamen and apprentices compared with the cost of the regular force of seamen and apprentices; and a further like estimate of the cost of the personnel, including the officers and men of the Marine Corps under said bill, compared with the cost of such personnel under existing laws, excluding any temporary increase during the late war.

The Senate has passed the bill (S. 5352) creating the office of Admiral of the Navy. It authorizes the President to appoint, by election and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and provides that whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished the Senate with an estimate of the increased cost of the Navy which would result from the passage of the Personnel bill, and the increase of the enlisted force to 22,500 seamen and apprentices.

The House Committee on War Claims has favorably reported the bill (H. R. 12084) to reimburse those who have had sent to their homes for burial the dead bodies of officers, soldiers and sailors who died away from home while members of the Army or Navy of the United States since the 1st day of January, 1898.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 10 reported the bill (H. R. 11294) to correct the relative rank of Richard R. Steedman, Captain, 11th Inf., U. S. A., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2062); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

A joint resolution introduced in the House Feb. 11, at the request of Gen. Wheeler, tenders the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis and the officers and men of his command for their gallant and successful action at Manila Feb. 4 and 5.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 10403.—The following comparison of Navy and Army pay should have appeared last week in connection with Senator Chandler's proposed amendment to this bill:

| NAVY. | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| First 9 Rear Admirals | ..... | \$8,364 | |
| Second 9 Rear Admirals | ..... | 2,220 | |
| Captain | ..... | 5,220 | |
| Sea. Shore. Average. | | | |
| Commander | \$4,600 | \$3,970 | \$4,288 |
| Lieutenant Commander | 4,025 | 3,551 | 3,788 |
| Lieutenant | 2,991 | 2,421 | 2,556 |
| Lieutenant, Junior Grade | 2,070 | 1,818 | 1,944 |
| Ensign | 1,771 | 1,507 | 1,684 |
| ARMY. | | | |
| Major General | ..... | \$8,364 | |
| Brigadier General | ..... | 6,220 | |
| Colonel | ..... | 5,220 | |
| Pay and Allowances. | | | |
| Lieutenant Colonel | ..... | \$4,576 | |
| Major | ..... | 4,076 | |
| Captain | ..... | 2,772 | |
| First Lieutenant | ..... | 2,088 | |
| Second Lieutenant | ..... | 1,828 | |

In list below Captain and Colonel the Army has more pay than the Navy, because the Navy while at sea has quarters furnished, and therefore receives no allowances for the same.

H. R. 11940.—Mr. Bennett: To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cede a portion of cob dock, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, to the State of New York: Provided, That it shall build permanent quay walls, of a construction approved by the Navy Department, upon the west side of the channel upon the Government lands, and shall dredge the entire channel to a depth of thirty feet at mean low water, under the direction and supervision of the War Department, and maintain such depth as long as it enjoys the privileges above stated.

H. R. 12020.—Mr. Jenkins: Amends the Act of July 8, 1898, to raise a Volunteer Army so as to allow the States for expenses incurred after as well as before that date, but not later than Aug. 12, 1898, including expenses of troops not accepted; also the expenses of actual transportation to the rendezvous of all whether accepted or rejected, except those who did not volunteer in good faith. Reasonable expenses incurred for subsistence is also to be allowed for organizations accepted. Claims not presented before July 1, 1899, are to be barred.

S. 5357.—Mr. Mason: That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to have prepared and suitably engraved bronze medals to be presented to the female Volunteer nurses, matrons and attendants who patriotically provided for and attended upon our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors without compensation during the war with Spain.

H. R. 12041.—Mr. Otjen: That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to permit Volunteer regiments, on being mustered out of the service of the United States, to retain all of their regimental colors; said colors shall be turned over to the State authorities to which said regiments belong, and the Regimental Quartermaster in making his returns may, in lieu of said colors and in full release therefor, file with the proper official of the War Department a receipt from the Quartermaster General of said State that said colors have been delivered to said State authorities.

H. R. 12044.—Mr. Kerr: To amend Section 4332 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to admit the officers and soldiers of the war with Spain to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio.

H. R. 10403.—Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Stewart to the Personnel bill (H. R. 10403): The President is hereby authorized to appoint to the United States Naval Academy, as naval cadets, in addition to the appointments at large already provided for by law, all such persons, not to exceed fifteen, who volunteered and served as Volunteer naval cadets during the progress of the war with Spain, and who received honorable discharges from the service: Provided, That the cadets to be appointed shall be within the age limits governing the appointment of naval cadets: And provided also, That the said cadets shall first pass the usual entrance examination at the Naval Academy.

H. R. 353.—Mr. Underwood: That in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed by Richmond Pearson Hobson by running the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, June 3, 1898, and dexterously sinking said vessel in the channel, the President is hereby authorized to transfer the said Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson from the Construction Corps to the line of the United States Navy, and to promote him to such position therein as, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may determine.

H. R. 12054.—Mr. Spaulding: To pay Mrs. Harriet V. Gridley, of Erie, Pennsylvania, widow of the late Charles V. Gridley, Captain, U. S. N., a pension of fifty dollars per month, in lieu of the pension of thirty dollars per month now drawn by her.

H. R. 3298.—Mr. Bingham: To pay Rebecca Paulding Meade, widow of Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, late of the United States Navy, a pension at the rate of fifty dollars a month.

S. 5221.—Mr. Fairbanks: That Lieutenant Horace P. McIntosh of the United States Navy, be placed on the retired list of the Navy at a salary equal to seventy-five per centum of the sea pay of his grade at the time of his retirement.

H. R. 10403.—Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. Gallinger to the Personnel bill (H. R. 10403): Strike out Sec. 10 and substitute: That the Naval Constructors shall be of the rank of Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant Commander, provided there shall not be at any time less than five of the rank of Captain and five of the rank of Commander. Assistant Naval Constructors shall have the rank of Lieutenant on being commissioned after the satisfactory completion of a special course of instruction prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be promoted to the grade of Naval Constructor after not more than twelve years' service as Assistant Naval Constructors. Sec. 16, page 9, line 14, strike out "Naval Constructors."

H. R. 356.—Mr. Cummings: That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint Warner H. Nostrand as a Lieutenant in the regular establishment of the United States Navy, to take rank at the foot of his original class.

H. R. 361.—Mr. Howell: That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, George H. Mather as an ensign in the Navy, to take rank as if his period of former service had expired at the present time, to wit, at the foot of the class of 1897, said Mather having been graduated at the Naval Academy in 1892, and honorably discharged July 1, 1894, and having afterwards served as Volunteer ensign in the late war: Provided, That he shall not receive pay for time when out of the service: And that he shall be required to pass an examination satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as to his physical, mental, and moral and professional qualifications for appointment.

The 12th Inf. left Jackson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 11 for New York to embark on the troopship Sheridan for Manila. Owing to the snow blockade the transit of the regiment was very much delayed. Cos. E, G, I and K were the first to arrive on Feb. 15, coming from Fort Riley, and were quartered on the cars in Hoboken, N. J., until the arrival of the remainder of the regiment.

The 3d battalion of the 17th Inf., consisting of Cos. A, C and G, which are to sail with the 12th Inf., were also delayed by the snow storm. They finally left Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14, and were expected to arrive at New York Feb. 17. Up to the time of our going to press neither their arrival nor the balance of the 12th Inf. had been reported.

The Controller of the Treasury has affirmed the opinion of the Auditor for the Navy Department in which it was held that the extra pay granted by the act of Jan. 12, 1899, to Volunteer officers of the Army on their discharge does not extend to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps by virtue of section 1612 of the Revised Statutes, for the reason that the Marines are Regulars and not Volunteers, and the Marine Corps being a permanent organization, analogous to Regulars, and for the further reason that the extra pay granted by the aforesaid act is a gratuity in which the Marine Corps could share only by express provision of the statutes.

The Controller has rendered a decision affirming the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the case of Paymaster J. R. Stanton, who appealed for increased pay as Fleet Paymaster. He was designated by Admiral Miller as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific station, but the Controller holds that the decision of the Auditor stands.

At a recent meeting of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, it was voted that all officers who volunteered for the war, either in the Army or Navy, were eligible to membership in the club. The condition of the club is most satisfactory and large numbers of Volunteers are expected shortly to be taken in. There are numbers of these officers who have signified an intention of applying for membership and all who are acceptable will no doubt be elected.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Crampton, of Ft. McHenry, has two nieces visiting him.

Lieut. H. J. Price, 2d U. S. Inf., is in Chicago, Ill., his address there being the Pullman building.

The address of Capt. W. M. Folger, U. S. N., who has been in New York City recently, is now Newport News, Va.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Traphagen, of Newburgh, N. Y., to Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d Regiment, U. S. Cav.

Maj. Theodore Mosher, Paymr., U. S. A., (Captain, 22d U. S. Infantry), has received many congratulations this week on his staff appointment.

Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Art., commandant at Sheridan Point, Va., has been called to Butler, Pa., by the serious illness of his mother.

Maj. Thos. Wilhelm, 21st U. S. Inf., will be the new commandant at Madison Barracks, N. Y., when the 9th Infantry shall have left for California.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Col. E. F. Townsend, Maj. L. A. Craig, Grand Hotel; Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Clinton H. Crane gave his third lecture on Naval Architecture at the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, New York, on the evening of Feb. 14th.

The interment of the late Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, U. S. A., was at Arlington, Feb. 15. Mrs. Ramsay's address will be Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the present.

Maj. H. O. Heistand, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., selected as military attaché of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, is expected to leave for France early in June next.

Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st U. S. Inf., will be the new commandant of Fort Ontario, N. Y., when Capt. C. R. Noyes, and his company of the 9th Infantry, now there, leave for California.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Henrietta Maria Schroeder, step-sister of Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., to Mr. Chas. Herman Stout. The wedding is fixed for June 1.

Preparations were made in many places of the country this week for the proper observance of the anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Feb. 18, 1820.

Mrs. Louis Guillemet, Miss Edith Dowling and Lieut. Earle Tanner, of Jackson Barracks, accompanied Maj. and Mrs. James Lunn on a recent trip to Fort St. Philip, La., on the Major's comfortable yacht *Cher Amie*.

There's nothing like being busy. We note that Col. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., in addition to his multifarious duties at the Army Building, New York City, has this week taken over, temporarily, the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.

Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U. S. N., after being on recruiting duty since the first part of May last, and in charge of the U. S. Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., since July 1, was detached from duty on Feb. 15, and will spend the remainder of the winter with his family in Southern California.

The appointment of Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art., to Brigadier Gen., U. S. A., causes the following promotions in the artillery arm: Lieut. Col. J. B. Rawles, 1st, to Colonel; Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st, to Major; 1st Lieutenant Hamilton Rowan, 2d, to Captain.

Mrs. Overton, wife of Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter in Guadalajara, Mexico, for her health. Gwendolin Overton, her daughter, is with her, and is writing some clever stories of Mexican life. Miss Overton has already become well known through her Army stories, which continue to come regularly from her pen, and Army life is still her favorite subject.

The friends of Maj. and Mrs. Vose are quite concerned at the rapid decline of Mrs. Vose's health. The little trip South did not prove beneficial, as she has been too ill to leave her rooms since returning to Ft. McHenry. Maj. Vose has had a pleasant though brief visit from his friend and classmate, Col. Jones, Corps of Engineers. Miss Hewitt and Miss Marie Hewitt, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, will be the guests for several weeks of Miss Vose. Owing to a recent bereavement in the young ladies' family there will be no large social functions given in their honor.

We congratulate the gallant commander at Iloilo, Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. V. (Colonel, 3d U. S. Artillery), on his appointment to Brigadier General, U. S. A., vice Gen. Sinclair, retired, at his own request. The artillery is again in luck and we feel sure no one in the service will begrudge Gen. Miller the honor now conferred upon him, so closely in advance of the day of his retirement for age, March 27 next. Born in Massachusetts, he was graduated from West Point in 1858 and promoted to the 4th U. S. Artillery, and during the war was a brave and skillful officer, receiving the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry. After the war he served with distinction in many engagements against hostile Indians, and attained a Colonelcy April 30, 1897. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. V., and sent to Manila. Such is, in brief, the record of this distinguished officer who has so well earned the "star" now bestowed upon him.

The following were among the arrivals at the Babbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Feb. 15, 1899: Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, U. S. A.; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, U. S. N., and Mrs. Engard; Lieut. H. L. James, U. S. A.; Maj. J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., U. S. A.; Ensign B. M. Lombard, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. F. Brady, U. S. A.; Maj. H. J. McGrath, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Col. S. Snyder, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. W. H. Wilson, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. L. Laubach, U. S. A.; Capt. C. H. Grierson, U. S. A.; Mrs. Grierson, three children and maid.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department: Joseph F. Janda, 2d Lieut., 8th Inf.; Andrew D. Cowles, Capt., 1st N. C. Vols.; H. L. James, 2d Lieut., 3d Art.; Charles H. Grierson, Capt., 1st Cav.; G. L. Gillespie, Col., C. E.; Geo. W. Ford, Maj., 22d Kansas Vols.; J. M. Lee, Maj., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Darragh; 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Roveyn, Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Simons, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. R. Brown.

The officers registered at the Navy Department: Ensign B. M. Lombard, Cadet F. T. Evans, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Rear Adml. Geo. E. Belknap, Comdr. W. I. Moore, P. A. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, Capt. N. Ludlow, Asst. Paymr. C. R. O'Leary, Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, Ensign B. M. Cutts, and Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs.

Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d U. S. Cav., is at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Lieut. C. F. Craine, 15th U. S. Inf., is at St. Joseph, Mich.

Capt. W. Stanton, 6th U. S. Cav., is at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mate John McGrath, U. S. N., is at 74 Warren street, Charleston, Mass.

Maj. E. Rice, 3d U. S. Inf., has gone on a visit to Aubondale, Mass.

Lieut. R. J. Fleming, 10th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Jas. E. Bell, 2d U. S. Inf., has left Chicago, Ill., for Anniston, Ala.

Capt. A. H. Goodloe, U. S. A., retired, is at 108 Ashland avenue, Lexington, Ky.

Capt. W. Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., has left Huntsville, Ala., for Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. A. B. Donworth, 7th U. S. Inf., was at Camp Baker, Walker, Minn., on Feb. 5.

The present address of Chief Engr. R. I. Reid, U. S. N., is the Madison House, Portsmouth, Va.

Mrs. Wm. L. Haskin, wife of Col. W. L. Haskin, U. S. A., has left New York City for Gleason Sanitarium, Elmira, N. Y.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. New York, which sailed South February 16 from Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Comdr. William S. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles were among the guests at Governor Roosevelt's reception at Albany, on Feb. 14.

Mrs. C. A. Varnum, wife of Capt. Varnum, 7th U. S. Cav., is at Clemens College, S. C. Capt. Varnum is on duty at Havana, Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is reported to be anxious to be assigned to the Philippines and take a hand against Aguinaldo and his followers.

Lieut. D. E. Nolan, 1st U. S. Inf., is on duty as A. D. C. at headquarters of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able, U. S. N., who has been on duty in Philadelphia, Pa., has been ordered to appear before the retiring board, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. R. H. Leigh, wife of Ensign Leigh, U. S. N., is at Hardy Station, Miss. Ensign Leigh is attached to the U. S. S. Princeton now en route to Manila.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Col. L. T. Morris, U. S. A., gave a red luncheon at her home in Philadelphia on the 2d of February, in honor of Mrs. John L. Reese. Covers were laid for ten.

Countess Esterhazy had issued cards for a large tea at Raucher's in honor of Mrs. Carroll Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., but the frigid state of the weather compelled her to recall her invitations.

A Washington correspondent writes that the ground hog had no consideration for the great social functions that were to take place before Lent, when he was indolent enough to come out and see his shadow on the 25th ult.

Mrs. Capron and Mrs. Kennedy, the nieces of Mrs. Humphrey, have gone to Havana, Cuba, to visit their uncle, Gen. C. F. Humphrey. Miss Jaunita Humphrey will join her father the first of March for a short visit in Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. James T. Moore, 3d U. S. Inf., with her young son, Kenneth, has joined her mother, Mrs. Mason, widow of General Edwin E. Mason, at 1722 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while Capt. Moore is with his regiment in Manila.

The President kindly considered the great danger of the public venturing out in the very inclement weather of Feb. 14, and postponed the last public reception of the season. It has been whispered that he may hold the reception on the 22d inst., Washington's birthday.

Dr. W. Thornton Parker has an article in the "North American Review" on "The Evolution of the Colored Soldier," in which he shows how from the most unpromising material, post schools and devoted and intelligent officers have developed the colored recruit to the standard of a most brave and trustworthy soldier.

The ex-Confederate and Union soldier organization of Los Angeles will hold their second annual jubilee in that city on Washington's Birthday, the last one drawing out 6,000 people. This organization is called the Blue and the Gray, has a large membership and a badge of composite suggestions of brotherhood and former differences.

The Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu held a large and brilliant reception at their beautiful home, corner Eighteenth and Q streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. They have made many warm friends at the capital, and are very popular as they are most particular in returning calls in person, which goes so far in making them known and appreciated.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, of the 1st Montana Inf., reported wounded in the attack on Calocan, is a native of Illinois, and a 1st Lieutenant of the 2d Cav. He was appointed to West Point from Montana July 1, 1886; graduated June 12, 1890, and was assigned to the 2d Cav. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant Jan. 4, 1897, and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers May, 1898, and assigned to the Montana Infantry.

Col. A. C. Girard, Chief Surgeon 2d Army Corps, and Maj. Edgar Mearns, Surgeon, were enthusiastically received at the recent graduating exercises of the Reserve Hospital Corps School of Instruction at Augusta, Ga. Col. Girard made an address, and the Augusta "Herald" says of him: "To Col. Girard the United States Government cannot do too much honor for his hard work and Herculean efforts in the cause of humanity and sanitation."

Among the important visitors at the capital to attend the recent annual dinner of the District of Columbia Commandery of the M. O. L. U. S., was Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, U. S. N. He is the guest of Adm. Walker during his enforced stay in the city, and is impressed with the push and enterprise of Washington as compared with former years, when the snow would remain where it fell until the sun melted it away. Adm. Belknap returned to Boston late in the week.

Chaplain Jno. Walker Jackson, U. S. A., retired by operation of law March 20, 1888, 64 years of age, is living, blessed with good health. His son, 1st Lieut. H. L. Jackson, who was in all the battles of the Santiago campaign, and was sent to Montauk at the close, very much reduced by exposure, has entirely recovered, and is now with the 22d Inf. on the way to Manila. Dr. Jackson's son-in-law, Lieut. F. W. Lewis, who was also at Santiago, and was overcome in the heat of the first day's conflict, has been detailed for duty at the Military Academy, West Point.

Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 25th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at Plainfield, N. J.

Maj. A. W. Corliss, 7th U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting old friends in Denver, Col.

Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty there.

Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Constitution, N. H., from a short visit to New York City.

Gen. E. B. Williston has assumed command in Pinar del Rio, in succession to Gen. George W. Davis, ordered to Washington, D. C.

Both Houses of the Texas Legislature have passed a resolution inviting Commo. Philip, U. S. N., and Capt. Sigbee, of the Texas, to visit them.

Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th U. S. Art., stationed at Fort Constitution, N. H., has been called to his home in Wyoming by the serious illness of his mother.

Maj. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sacket Harbor this week for Washington, D. C., and reported at the headquarters of the Army for conference with Maj. Gen. Miles.

Father Sherman, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., who went to the war as Chaplain of the 4th Volunteer Missouri Infantry, has returned to his pastoral duties.

Hon. Chas. Denby, a member of the War Investigating Commission, sails Feb. 21 from San Francisco for Manila. President Schurman and Prof. Worcester, of the Commission, went by way of the Suez Canal.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was snowbound in New York City this week and accordingly was able to attend, Feb. 14, the annual dinner of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, who has recently assumed command of the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, is well known and has many warm friends in that city, near which, at Fort Logan, he was stationed for some years when Colonel of the 7th Infantry.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, attended the 34th annual dinner of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, this week, sitting on the right of President Sheffield Phelps. Gen. Greely responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln and American Resourcefulness in War."

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is pushing forward with vigor his subscription list for the Lincoln Memorial College in Cumberland Gap. This seems an auspicious season for the movement, Feb. 12, being Lincoln's birthday. Gen. Howard's address is 10 East Twenty-third street, New York City.

President McKinley signed the peace treaty, Feb. 10. Secretary of State Hay, his two daughters, Mrs. McKinley, and the President's family, and Lieut. Col. Montgomery of the Signal Corps, were present. The President used a new gold pen and ebony holder provided by the Secretary of State.

At the recent alumni reunion of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., retired, president of the University, made a stirring and patriotic address, and referred in enthusiastic terms to Rear Adm. Dewey, a former student. Col. Edmund Rice, a graduate of the class of 1860, was the chief guest of the evening.

Efforts will be made to preserve the historic Washington elm, in Cambridge, Mass., beneath whose branches Gen. Washington took command of the Continental Army, but it is decaying rapidly, and the Cambridge Park Commissioners say that it will be impossible to save it more than a few years longer. There is very little live wood left in the tree.

It is recalled that Gen. Miles is not the only commander of the Army who has been called a liar by a subordinate. Ninety years ago Gen. Winfield Scott, who was then a Captain in the Army, was tried by court martial for having said at a public table that he never saw but two traitors—Gen. Wilkinson and Burr—and that Gen. Wilkinson was a liar and a scoundrel. He was found guilty, and was suspended for a year.

A pretty wedding at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, Feb. 14, was that of Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, daughter of Col. J. Jermain Slocum, and Mr. Sherman Flint, son of Dr. Austin Flint. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. There were no bridesmaids. Miss Ruggles, the daughter of Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, and a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., was best man.

The death of Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte in Italy leaves only three members of the acknowledged Napoleonic branches alive—Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of the Pierre Bonaparte who shot Victor Noir, and Princes Victor and Louis, sons of Prince Napoleon and grandsons of Jerome, both unmarried—who can bear the standard of imperialism in France. The Bonaparte-Pattersons of Baltimore have the blood, but are not recognized.

Comdr. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., writes in the "North American Review" for February on "The Capture of Enemy Merchant Vessels at Sea." Comdr. Stockton makes an impressive statement of the military advantages of adhering to the existing practice. He also advocates the repeal of any laws giving to naval officers prize money from the capture of enemy merchant vessels at sea.

We regret to see from the Madrid despatches that a disposition is apparent to throw the blame for deficiencies in the Spanish navy upon Adm. Cervera and Capt. Moreu of the Colon. The Supreme Military Court has decided to prosecute them and they have been denied the privilege of sitting in the Cortes while under arraignment. The politicians whose reckless mismanagement and populace whose silly pride and prejudice have been so disastrous to Spain, will not be accused.

Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N., continued, on the evening of Feb. 10, before the Engineers' Club, New York, his narrative of the DeLong Arctic expedition. Previous to the meeting he was entertained at dinner by the officers of the club and a number of his friends. Among those present at the dinner, besides the officers of the club, were Gen. Eugene Griffin, Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, Chief Engr. C. H. Loring, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Francis Wilson, and Lewis Nixon.

Maj. John M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Inf., who took part in the recent fighting at Manila, is 1st Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and a gallant officer. The Kansas City "Times," referring to his being well known at Fort Leavenworth, says: "He has always been considered a first-class officer, and is kind and indulgent to every man who deserves consideration. He is, however, a strict disciplinarian with those who come under the rules for violating the regulations. Maj. Stotsenburg is married to the daughter of the late Post Chaplain, James M. LaTourette, whose widow now resides at 525 Tyler street, Topeka, Mrs. Stotsenburg joined her husband in December last."

Lieut. J. P. Wade, 5th U. S. Cav., is at St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. H. M. Hodges, U. S. N., has joined the Nero as executive officer.

Brevet Maj. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Romeyn are living at 714 20th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Alice A. Garretty, wife of Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12.

Ensign A. A. Pratt, U. S. N., is at Boston, Mass., where he was recently ordered to duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office.

Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Craighead, in Dayton, Ohio, leaves this week for Havana to join Maj. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V.

Mrs. John G. Walker, wife of Rear Adm. Walker, who has been in Brooklyn nursing her son, Lieut. H. P. Walker, of the 1st United States Volunteer Engineers, expects to return to Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.

Gen. Shafter will visit Los Angeles next week and be a guest at the regular banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in that city on Washington's Birthday. He will also be a guest of the Loyal Legion in that city that week.

Rear Adm. Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., has, since his retirement from active service, taken up his residence at Carlsbad in Austria. Late advices indicate that the waters of that resort have improved the Admiral's health. Mrs. Beardslee accompanies him.

Lieut. Comdr. Helman Vail, U. S. N., was detached from recruiting duty at Chicago, Feb. 14, and will return to the retired list, from which he was taken for this duty on the outbreak of hostilities last spring. Lieut. Comdr. Vail has carried out the duties of the recruiting station in the West with great success, and returns to the retired list among the very last of the retired officers to be retained on active duty.

In speaking at a dinner to Adm. Sampson in Boston, Hon. Richard Olney, late Secretary of State, said: "If trade does not follow the flag, it is protected and stimulated by it, and an adequate Navy is the only means of protecting it. It is due us as a world power to take an intermational part in policing the seas and the waste places of the earth." Comdr. C. H. Stockton, President of the War College, was present.

Mr. Charles Frailey, son of Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey, U. S. N., was married Feb. 14 at Washington, D. C., to Miss Marion Louise Worthington, daughter of Mr. A. S. Worthington. Miss Helen Worthington was maid of honor, the Misses Florence Worthington and Juanita Humphrey bridesmaids, and Maj. Spencer Cosby and Dr. Greenleaf, U. S. A., and Messrs. Chas. Hargis, Arthur Peter and F. Faust ushers. It was to be a church wedding, but the storm prevented. Mr. and Mrs. Frailey will make their home in Washington, D. C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Oliver Hazard Perry Champlin, who died at Buffalo Feb. 14, was a son of Commo. Stephen Champlin, U. S. N., who died in 1870. The deceased was 81 years old. Mr. Champlin was a member of the old Union Continental, and stood guard over the body of Abraham Lincoln when it lay in state in Buffalo.

Mme. Candelario, the last survivor of the massacre of the Alamo in March, 1836, died at San Antonio Feb. 10, aged 114. During the siege she nursed Bowie and others wounded in the engagement, saw Travis killed and stood ten feet from Davy Crockett when he was killed. Mme. Candelario was granted a pension by the State twelve years ago.

The War Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. Col. Joseph Gales Ramsay, 7th Art., at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13. Lieut. Col. Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and appointed to the Army from the District of Columbia as a Second Lieutenant in the 2d Art. Aug. 5, 1861, becoming 1st Lieutenant in three months, and Captain in 1867. He reached his Majority in 1891, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Art. when it was organized in April last. He spent one year in the Volunteers, 1864-5, as A. A. G. with rank of Captain. He was the son of the late Maj. Gen. George B. Ramsay, U. S. A. His death removes from the Army a brilliant and popular officer. Of splendid physique and courtly bearing, he had the tenderness of a woman, which endeared him to all who knew him. He made a good fight for life, but, when overcome by disease, accepted the inevitable as a brave soldier should. His last words were: "God bless you all. Good night. Put out the lights." The soldier's last bugle call.

Count George Leo von Caprivi, General of Infantry in the German Army, and formerly Chancellor of the Empire, died Feb. 6, at Skiren, Prussia.

Mrs. Pamphila Stanton Wolcott, who died at Akron, O., was the widow of C. P. Wolcott, Assistant Secretary of War during part of President Lincoln's administration, a sister of Secretary of War Stanton, and mother of Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N.

Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th U. S. Inf., who died at Manila from wounds received in action, Feb. 4, 1899, served in the ranks from 1867 to 1885, when he was commissioned in the Signal Corps. In 1891, he was transferred to the infantry and promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1892. A brave, practical officer injured by many years of hard service, he now finds his death in far-off Manila, fighting gallantly for his adopted country.

A despatch from Manila reports that 1st Lieut. E. D. A. Harting, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf., was drowned Feb. 15, while attempting to land a gun from a gunboat.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Edmund Schriver, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, who died Feb. 10, 1899, at his residence in Washington, D. C., of a complication of diseases at the advanced age of 80, was an officer who, in his day, rendered valuable service to his country. He was graduated from West Point in 1833, appointed to the 2d Art., was promoted in 1836, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in 1838, Captain 2d Art. in 1842, and resigned July 31, 1846, to engage in railroad pursuits, being treasurer, president, etc., of railroads in the State of New York. When the Civil War broke out he sought active service, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 11th U. S. Inf. in 1861, was afterwards appointed to the Inspector General's Department, was conspicuous in many battles, receiving the brevets of Brigadier and Major General for his distinguished services. His duties as Inspector General for many years after the war were onerous and important, and he finally was retired Jan. 4, 1881, being over 62 years of age. Gen. Schriver was an officer of the old school, who had a high conception of duty, and was faithful in its performance to the most minute particular.

Miss Mabel Alma Sweet, daughter of Capt. O. J. Sweet, 25th U. S. Inf., died Feb. 12 at a sanitarium near St. Louis, Mo., in which city Capt. Sweet is on recruiting service. A bright, lovable girl of about 20 years of age, she was a typical Army girl, having spent several years at Western posts. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

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THE ARMY.
RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.
G. O. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 7, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:
The action of Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders, heretofore taken in granting furloughs to enlisted men of their command and extending the limit of the same, is hereby confirmed and commutation of rations will be paid accordingly. The Commanding Officer of a regiment, or a detached troop, battery, or company, in the field, may grant furloughs not exceeding twenty days at one time, to five per centum of the enlisted men (present therewith), but subject to the approval of the Brigade Commander, or the commanding officer of the forces of which said enlisted men form a part. Brigade Commanders may approve furloughs issued by the commanding officer of a regiment, detached troop, battery, or company, in the field, under his command, and may grant furloughs to enlisted men of any organization under their command, or extend furloughs already given, for a period not to exceed, in all, twenty days. Division commanders may grant furloughs to enlisted men belonging to organizations under their command for thirty days or extend to such period furloughs already granted. The commanding officer of a Corps, or of a separate command in the field, may suspend the granting of furloughs in any or all organizations within his command whenever, in his opinion, circumstances may render it necessary, or advisable, or for the best interests of the service. The foregoing regulations shall not be construed to affect existing orders and regulations regarding furloughs given to men about to be discharged, or to furloughs to enlisted men on account of sickness. By direction of the Secretary of War, para. 107 and 1237 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:
107. Corps or department commanders may grant furloughs to enlisted men, Sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff excepted, for two months, and beyond the limit of the United States, including the staff corps serving in the Army for four months, or they may extend to such periods furloughs already granted. For a longer period than four months the authority of the Secretary of War is necessary. Permission to delay may be granted to enlisted men traveling under orders as authorized for furloughs. The conditions under which furloughs to soldiers on re-enlistment are authorized will be announced from time to time in orders.
1237. When enlisted men supplied with cooked or travel rations travel unaccompanied by an officer, funds for the purchase of liquid coffee in lieu of the coffee and sugar portion of the travel ration, at the rate of 21 cents per day for the anticipated number of days' travel, may, on the order of the commanding officer who directs the journey, be paid to each man, and his receipt therefor taken on a receipt roll, which must be accompanied by a copy of the order. When enlisted men supplied with cooked or travel rations travel under command of an officer, funds at the same rate for the same purpose will be transferred to him to be disbursed and accounted for. At the end of the journey the expended balance, if any, will be transferred to company commanders pro rata, to be taken up by them as part of the company fund.
By command of Major General Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen.
G. O. 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 8, 1899.
A telegraphic copy of this order was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, 1899, page 558. In giving the names of officers honorably discharged the names of Majors James M. Moody, Samuel W. Hay, and Evelyn S. Garnett should have appeared under the heading of "Chief Commissaries of Subsistence," instead of "Commissaries of Subsistence," as was given. The discharges of the different officers are to take effect on March 7 and April 7.
G. O. 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 9, 1899.
The following order has been received from the War Department:
War Department, Washington, Feb. 3, 1899.
The appropriation for "contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments beyond the limits of the United States, including the staff corps serving thereat," contained in the act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, is allotted as follows: To the Division of Cuba, \$250; to the Department of Santiago, \$150; to the Department of Havana, \$150; to the Department of Matanzas, \$150; to the Department of the Province of Pinar del Rio, \$100; to the Department of Santa Clara, \$100; to the Department of Puerto Principe, \$100. The law provides that this appropriation is "to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders." In view of the opinion of the Attorney General, dated July 16, 1888, as to the authority competent to give orders under section 3083, Revised Statutes, for purchases payable from the contingent fund (18 U. S. C., 424), department commanders are advised that the authority conferred from time to time to expend this appropriation can not be "delegated or transferred to any one else," and each department commander "should not only give the order himself for the purchase, but should approve the vouchers therefor also."
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the private horses of officers of Volunteers who may be mustered out of the service of account of the muster out of the organizations, or by reason of their services being no longer required, from the places where they are mustered out to the places where they were enrolled or entered the Volunteer service respectively, provided it be shown that such private horses were obtained at the latter places.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following list of articles of clothing to be worn by the troops serving in Cuba and other tropical countries is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: Dark helmets, or campaign hats, straw or other suitable hats, khaki uniforms, white bleached cotton duck suits, unlined blouses, gingham or chambray overshirts, lightweight flannel shirts (dark blue wool), lightweight undershirts (cotton and wool), jean drawers, lightweight cotton stockings, abdominal bandages, russet shoes and leggings, rubber ponchos, trousers of 16-ounce kersey.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named organizations, heretofore a part of the 2d Army Corps, are relieved from duty therein and assigned to duty in the various departments in Cuba, where they are now serving: 1st U. S. Inf. and 202d New York Vol. Inf., at Pinar del Rio; 8th U. S. Cav. and 15th U. S. Inf., at Puerto Principe; 2d Georgia Vol. Inf., at Nuevitas; Cos. C and H, 9d U. S. Vol. Engrs., at Havana.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.
HQRS. DIV. OF CUBA, HAVANA, FEB. 1, 1899.
By direction of the Military Governor of Cuba, civil officials who, before the military occupancy of Cuba by the United States, held office by appointment of the Governor General, or by his authority, and who are now holding such offices in the several provinces and municipalities of this island, and by continuance therein under authority of Commanding Generals of Departments, are confirmed in their offices to date from Jan. 1, 1899. Civil officials appointed by said Commanding Generals subsequent to Jan. 1, 1899, and prior to this date, are confirmed from the date of their entrance upon the duties of their respective offices. Hereafter no such offices will be filled, except by the Military Governor, who will consider such recommendations as the Department Commander may submit before making appointments.
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Maj. Gen. of Vol., Chief of Staff.
CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JAN. 31, 1899.
Publishes instructions relating to the forwarding of applications for ordinary furlough.

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JAN. 31, 1899.
Gives instructions relating to furnishing transportation to enlisted men who are honorably discharged while serving in this Department, and who wish to return to the United States.
G. O. 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 9, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the officers of the Infantry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names, to date from Jan. 1, 1899. They will be assigned to companies by the respective regimental commanders, who will report such assignments without delay by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.
Captains Promoted from 1st Lieutenants.

| Name. | Promoted from— | Assigned to— | Date of rank. |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Woodbridge Geary... | 19th Inf. | 13th Inf. | June 30, 1898 |
| Thomas H. Wilson... | 2d Inf. | 2d Inf. | July 1, 1898 |
| Edwin A. Root... | 19th Inf. | 10th Inf. | July 1, 1898 |
| Harry C. Hale... | 20th Inf. | 20th Inf. | July 1, 1898 |
| Elmore F. Tappart... | 6th Inf. | 6th Inf. | July 1, 1898 |
| Samson L. Faison... | 1st Inf. | 13th Inf. | July 1, 1898 |
| Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr. | 14th Inf. | 14th Inf. | July 2, 1898 |
| Jacob F. Kreps... | 22d Inf. | 22d Inf. | July 3, 1898 |
| Henry C. Cabell... | 14th Inf. | 3d Inf. | July 10, 1898 |
| Edgar S. Walker... | 8th Inf. | 8th Inf. | July 10, 1898 |
| Charles McQuiston... | 4th Inf. | 4th Inf. | July 23, 1898 |
| Frederick Parkins... | 8th Inf. | 8th Inf. | July 26, 1898 |
| Clarence R. Edwards... | 23d Inf. | 10th Inf. | July 30, 1898 |
| William P. Burnham... | 20th Inf. | 5th Inf. | Aug. 4, 1898 |
| James M. Arrasmith... | 2d Inf. | 13th Inf. | Aug. 7, 1898 |
| William H. Johnston... | 16th Inf. | 16th Inf. | Aug. 8, 1898 |
| John Adams Perry... | 8th Inf. | 13th Inf. | Aug. 11, 1898 |
| Charles P. George... | 16th Inf. | 16th Inf. | Aug. 11, 1898 |
| Benj. W. Atkinson... | 6th Inf. | 6th Inf. | Aug. 11, 1898 |
| Charles D. Clay... | 17th Inf. | 17th Inf. | Aug. 15, 1898 |
| Benjamin M. Purnell... | 19th Inf. | 10th Inf. | Aug. 22, 1898 |
| Fleider M. Beall... | 18th Inf. | 3d Inf. | Aug. 30, 1898 |
| Maury Nichols... | 7th Inf. | 3d Inf. | Sept. 5, 1898 |
| Zebulon B. Vance... | 11th Inf. | 10th Inf. | Sept. 5, 1898 |
| Joseph P. O'Neill... | 25th Inf. | 25th Inf. | Sept. 16, 1898 |
| Wendell L. Simpson... | 14th Inf. | 6th Inf. | Sept. 17, 1898 |
| Frederick L. Palmer... | 21st Inf. | 9th Inf. | Sept. 17, 1898 |
| Clarence E. Dentler... | 11th Inf. | 5th Inf. | Sept. 21, 1898 |
| James K. Thompson... | 23d Inf. | 15th Inf. | Sept. 28, 1898 |
| Henry D. Styer... | 13th Inf. | 13th Inf. | Oct. 4, 1898 |
| Waldo E. Ayer... | 12th Inf. | 12th Inf. | Oct. 5, 1898 |
| Robert H. Noble... | 1st Inf. | 3d Inf. | Oct. 12, 1898 |
| Benjamin C. Morse... | 23d Inf. | 17th Inf. | Nov. 1, 1898 |
| John P. Finley... | 9th Inf. | 9th Inf. | Nov. 1, 1898 |
| Frederick K. Day... | 20th Inf. | 3d Inf. | Nov. 1, 1898 |
| Carl Reichmann... | 9th Inf. | 17th Inf. | Dec. 13, 1898 |
| Alfred S. Frost... | 25th Inf. | 22d Inf. | Dec. 14, 1898 |
| George W. Ruthers... | 8th Inf. | 24th Inf. | Dec. 15, 1898 |
| Leon S. Roudiez... | 1st Inf. | 25th Inf. | Dec. 20, 1898 |

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.
G. O. 5, DEPT. DAKOTA, FEB. 6, 1899.
In order to comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 26, c. s., H. Q. A., promulgating the orders of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.
JAMES F. WADE, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.
G. O. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, FEB. 7, 1899.
1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is appointed Acting Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., A. D. C., is appointed Acting Engineer Officer of the Department, and 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., A. D. C., is appointed Acting Signal Officer of the Department.
By command of Maj. Gen. Wade.
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.
CIRCULAR 7, DIV. CUBA, FEB. 3, 1899.
Leaves of absence granted by Department Commanders to officers desiring to go beyond the limits of this Division will be forwarded to these headquarters for the approval of the Division Commander. If conditions are urgent, action can be obtained by telegraphic communication.
By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.
W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.
G. O. 12, DIV. OF CUBA, FEB. 3, 1899.
Gives instructions for accounting for Ordnance and Ordnance stores left in this division, on evacuation by the Spanish forces.
G. O. 15, DIV. CUBA, FEB. 6, 1899.
The prison in the city of Havana known as "Presidio Carcel" is designated as the place for confinement of military convicts from the following named departments in this Division: Departments of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Province of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
CIRCULAR 1, U. S. A. SCHOOL, FEB. 9, 1899.
The attention of battery and detachment commanders is called to par. 1, Circular 5, A. G. O., of March 14, 1898. It is believed that a proper exercise of the discretion therein authorized would avoid submitting, for trial by Summary Court, many of the trivial offences that have of late been presented.
By order of Maj. Tiernon.
CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut., 4th Art., Adj. Gen.
G. O. 4, DEPT. DAKOTA, FEB. 6, 1899.
In order to comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 26, c. s., H. Q. A., promulgating the orders of the President, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Dakota.
JOHN M. BACON, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.
MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
The following troops are designated to participate in the Military Athletic League tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 20 to 25, 1899: Capt. George A. Dodd, two Lieutenants and not to exceed sixty men of the 3d Cav. from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieut. Manus McCloskey and one platoon of Light Battery F, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, one 2d Lieutenant and sixty-four men of the 13th Inf., and the band from Fort Columbus. The commanding officers of the posts indicated will correspond promptly with Col. Charles H. Luscomb, N. G. M. N. Y., president of the Military Athletic League, whose address is Stewart Building, 208 Broadway, New York City, and will arrange with him for transportation of their command to New York and return to station. The senior officer of the Regular troops will exercise such supervision and command of those quartered at the Garden as shall be necessary for their care and discipline and to carry out the purpose of the enterprise. (S. O. 35, D. E. Feb. 11.)
CIRCULAR 8, DIV. CUBA, FEB. 9, 1899.
Gives instructions to Post Commanders as to rendering their post returns.
G. O. 6, DEPT. HAVANA, FEB. 8, 1899.
The participation by the United States troops in the ceremonies connected with the obsequies in Havana of the late Major General Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban Army, will be as follows: The flags at the Morro, Cabanas, Castillo de la Punta, and on the various municipal buildings in Havana, will, while displayed, be kept at half-staff from the time the United States ship Nashville enters the harbor, until the funeral ceremonies are completed. The band and two companies of the 8th U. S. Inf. will meet the remains on their arrival at the Machina wharf, and escort them to the City Hall, Governor General's Palace, Obispo Street entrance. The field, staff, band, and four troops of the 7th Cav. will constitute the 4th Division of the funeral procession from the City Hall to the cemetery. It will be formed at 1 p. m. on the day of funeral, in column of fours, on St. Ignacio Street, facing north, head of column resting on the south side of Obispo Street and will take its proper position in the procession in rear of the 3d Division, which consists of clubs, corporations on foot, and the Calixto Gar-

cia Firemen's Club. On reaching the cemetery it will turn south, and form line outside of east wall facing the cemetery, and remain until after the volleys are fired, when it will return to Camp passing to the south and west of the cemetery. The Department Commander and staff in carriages will form part of the 6th Division of the funeral procession. The Colonel commanding the Provisional Brigade will instruct his sentinels, and patrols to permit such bodies of armed Cuban soldiers as are to take part in these ceremonies to enter the city and freely pass their lines.
By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.
T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.
G. O. 7, DEPT. HAVANA, FEB. 9, 1899.
The following officers are announced as the staff of the Major General Commanding the Department of Havana: Maj. G. P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. V., Military Secretary.
Capt. J. C. R. Peabody, 8th Mass., A. D. C.
Maj. T. Bentley Mott, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adj. Gen.
Maj. Chas. G. Treat, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. A. G.
Capt. E. St. John Greble, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. A. G.
Lieut. Col. W. M. Black, C. E. U. S. V., Chief Engineer.
Lieut. Col. P. Reade, I. G. U. S. V., Inspector General.
Maj. J. G. Evans, I. G. U. S. V., A. I. G.
Maj. C. S. Walton, Adm. Paymr., U. S. V., Chief Paymr.
Maj. J. G. Davis, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer.
Maj. C. Mercer, C. C. U. S. V., Chief Commissary.
Maj. C. P. Townsend, C. O. O., U. S. V., C. O. O.
Capt. W. H. Johnston, A. J. U. S. V., A. J. A. G.
Capt. J. Y. M. Blunt, A. Q. M. U. S. V., A. Q. J. A.
Capt. Noel Gaines, 3d Ky. Vol. Inf., Provost Marshal.
By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.
T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF PINAR DEL RIO.
Feb. 5, 1899.
CIRCULAR.
The Military Governor of Cuba, having ordered that all salaries of Civil officials of the Government, which exceed \$600 per year, according to present schedules of salaries, be reduced twenty per centum, all officials who prepare monthly pay rolls or schedules of salaries, and all those charged with making payments, will be guided by this requirement. Lists of salaries paid or submitted for payment, should show salary formerly authorized, and also, under heading "Amount due," or "Amount paid," said salary reduced in accordance with the foregoing.
By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.
S. D. STURGIS, A. A. G., U. S. V.
G. O. 5, DEPT. EAST, FEB. 15.
Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. Gen., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty, and announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.
By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.
M. BARBER, A. A. G.
STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.
ENGINEERS.
Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. C. D., Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila; E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.
CAVALRY.
1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, I, K, L, Clifton, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and O, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D, H and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
5th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and D troop, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, at Camuy, Porto Rico; B, at Utuado, Porto Rico; E, at San German, Porto Rico; G, at Caguas, Porto Rico; H, at Ciales, Porto Rico; C, F, H, L, M at San Juan, Porto Rico; I, Ponce, Porto Rico.
6th Cav.—Headquarters, and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, at Havana; C, E, G and I, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, G and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; D, E, F, H, K and L, Nuevitas, Cuba; C and I, Las Minas, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.
10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and L, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, J and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
ARTILLERY.
1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
3d Art.—Headquarters and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; A, Fort Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Angel Island, Cal.
4th Art.—Headquarters and G, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C and D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E and H, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.
5th Art.—Headquarters, A, B, H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G, San Juan, P. I.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. Y.; D, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
6th Art.—Headquarters and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D*, and G*, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. Y.
7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I and L, Fort Stocum, N. Y.; C*, Santurce, P. R.; M*, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F and G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light batteries.
INFANTRY.
1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Anniston, Ala., under orders to be in readiness for foreign service.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York under orders for Manila, via Suez Canal, on the transport Sherman, which sailed Feb. 3. The regiment is due at Manila about March 14.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila via Suez Canal. Sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the transport Grant. Due at Manila about Feb. 23.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Santiago, Cuba.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and C, H and I, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; D, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, B and D, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; K and L, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Ordered to the Department of California to be in readiness for service at Manila.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.
12th Inf.—Embarked at New York on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 16, for Manila, via Suez Canal.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.
 14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, Dyers, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.
 15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; E and K, at Nuevitas, Cuba.
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and B, E, H, L, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, C, D and K, Huntsville, Ala.; F, G, I and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 17th Inf.—Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Companies B, F, I and M sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the Grant. Companies D, H, K and L sailed on the Sherman from New York, Feb. 3. Companies A, C, E and G, arrived in New York to sail on the Sheridan about Feb. 17.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Puerto Rico.
 20th Inf.—En route to Manila, P. I.
 21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
 22d Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to Manila from San Francisco, Cal.
 23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, H, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.
 25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

W. D., A. G. O., FEB. 16, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following named general officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, their services being no longer required: Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler, April 15, 1899; Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner (Colonel, 6th U. S. Cav.), April 15, 1899; Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline (Colonel, 21st U. S. Inf.), March 15, 1899; Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, March 15, 1899; Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, March 15, 1899; Brig. Gen. James R. Lincoln, March 15, 1899; Brig. Gen. Richard Comba (Colonel, 5th U. S. Inf.), April 15, 1899. Such of the officers named as have aids will relieve them and direct them to report to the Adjutant General of the Army. The general officers, exclusive of the Volunteers, will proceed to their homes; those of the permanent establishment will join their regiments. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 7, 1899.

Publishes the proceedings in the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., who was tried before a G. C. M. of which convened at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1899, and of which Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., was President, and Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy J. A. Gen., U. S. A., was Judge Advocate. Charge I. was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and charge II. conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The court found the accused guilty of all the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. The plea, sentence, and the review and action on the case by the President was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, 1899, page 554.

CIRCULAR 3, D. SANTIAGO, FEB. 2, 1899.

Publishes a cablegram announcing that the Secretary of War decides that importation for Army cautions must pay duty.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 15, 1899:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

General Officer.

Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., to be Brigadier General, vice Sinclair, retired from active service.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be Second Lieutenant, to rank from Feb. 9, 1899.

William B. Parker, private, Co. B, 1st Inf., vice Abbott, 1st Inf., deceased.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 13, 1899.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of Colonel, Feb. 1, 1899, vice Carey, appointed Paymaster General of the Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 1, 1899, vice Cox, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

Capt. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf., to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, Feb. 1, 1899, vice Towar, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

1st Lieut. John W. Wright, to be Captain, vice Walker, resigned.
 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Trainor, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Wright, promoted.
 1st Sergt. Samuel C. Samuels, Co. M, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Trainor, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointments in the Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, pages 557 and 559, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 10.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barber, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Colonel, 1st N. Y. Vol. Inf., to take effect Feb. 8, 1899, by reason of his acceptance, on Feb. 7, 1899, of appointment of Brigadier General, U. S. V. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., is temporarily assigned to the command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, (D. Cuba, Feb. 7.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, U. S. V., is temporarily relieved from command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, and will report, as soon as practicable, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for duty of a special nature. (D. Cuba, Feb. 7.)

Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V., to inspect and recommend disposition of temporary buildings, tent floors, and other lumber at the vacated camps in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

The retirement from active service this date of Brig. Gen. William Sinclair, U. S. A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William E. Almy, A. A. G., U. S. V. (Captain, 10th U. S. Cav.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. He will join his regiment. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Leave, one month, is granted Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Colo., Feb. 8.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. William Reilly (appointed Feb. 8, 1899, from 1st Sergeant, Co. E, 16th U. S. Inf.), will be sent to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

Maj. A. G. C. Quay, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., to report to Chief Q. M. of the Division, for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)

Capt. Walter L. Phelps, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to Chief Q. M., for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)

Capt. George S. Cartwright, A. Q. M., U. S. V., (1st Lieut., 24th U. S. Inf.), will report before Board of Officers appointed to meet at Headquarters, District of Matanzas, Matanzas, Cuba, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 7.)

Col. W. S. Patten, Q. M. D., U. S. A., to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. William J. White, C. Q. M., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba, for duty under the direction of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., C. Q. M. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. H. P. Young, C. Q. M., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

Lieut. Col. J. B. Bellinger, Q. M. D., in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the business pertaining to the Q. M. D. at Charleston, S. C. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

Capt. Edward Willis, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report by letter to Lieut. Col. J. B. Bellinger, Q. M. D., Savannah, Ga., for duty under his direction, retaining station at Charleston, S. C. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty as Chief Q. M. of that Department. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

Lieut. Col. Oscar P. Long, Q. M. D., U. S. A., to duty as general superintendent of the Army transport service, with station at San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Col. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. D., to Savannah, Ga., and other points designated, to inspect unseaworthy Q. M. property. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. John Bitter is transferred to Yauco, Porto Rico. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Capt. N. T. Messer, C. S., U. S. V., is honorably discharged. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

(Comy.) Sergt. Frank McCaffrey, U. S. A., to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)

Maj. J. C. Mullikin, C. S., U. S. V., to duty at Havana, (D. Cuba, Feb. 7.)

Comy. Sergt. John W. Stubbley, to Sheridan Point, Va. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. James C. Grant, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

Comy. Sergt. G. M. Katschmidt, U. S. A., to Baracoa, Cuba. (D. Santiago, Feb. 1.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. John S. Fogg, U. S. A., to New York City, and report on Hospital Ship Relief for duty, and on arrival at Manila, Philippine Islands, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

Par 57, S. O. 18, Jan. 23, 1899, from this office, as relates to Maj. Henry S. T. Harris, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt., and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is amended by the Secretary of War, to take effect March 22, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

The order of Feb. 1, directing A. A. Surg. Herbert I. Harris, U. S. A., to proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

Maj. W. B. Winn, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 8.)

A. A. Surg. Geo. B. Lawason is relieved from duty as Sanitary Inspector, and A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor is appointed in his stead. (D. P. del Rio, Feb. 7.)

Maj. Orlando Ducker, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to duty in the Department of Havana. (D. Cuba, Feb. 7.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. G. D. Ramsay. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 14.)

Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., to St. Joseph, Mich. (D. L., Feb. 13.)

A. A. Surg. C. E. Beutley, U. S. A., to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Meyer Herman, U. S. A., to Havana. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Hosp. Stwd. W. E. Whelan, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Hosp. Stwds. Patrick Looby, Fort Hancock, N. J., and Edward E. Costine, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to take passage for Cuba on the U. S. transport Rita. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Leave, seven days, is granted Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

The order directing Capt. Charles W. Foster, 6th U. S. Art., to assume the duties of Chief Muster Officer for New Jersey, is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., vice Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. Henry D. Thomson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

A. A. Surg. James H. McCall, U. S. A., to Greenville, S. C. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Henry W. Elliot, U. S. A., to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

A. A. Surg. George A. Sheldon, U. S. A., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

A. A. Surg. W. A. McVean, U. S. A., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieut., Asst. Surg., 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., only, is accepted, to take effect Jan. 20, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Roger P. Ames, U. S. A., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Charles D. Noble, U. S. A., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Henry H. Bradley, U. S. A., is extended four days. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Charles R. Gill, U. S. A., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Maj. J. D. Glennan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to duty at headquarters as assistant to the Chief Surgeon. (Dept. Matanzas, Feb. 3.)

Maj. J. D. Glennan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Cardenas in reference to the proper housing of the orphans and dependent sick at that place. (Dept. of Matanzas, Feb. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Henry R. Carter, Jr., U. S. A., to Atlanta, Ga. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Edwin C. Shattuck, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at the sub-post of Fort Pickens. (D. G., Feb. 11.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. G., Feb. 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Robert Marsden, Fort Columbus, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty. (S. O. 34, D. E., Feb. 10.)

Hosp. Stwd. E. F. Castine will proceed to Fort Columbus. (Plattsburg Bks., Feb. 8.)

Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Freeport, Ill., for the purpose of making a physical examination of 1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf. (D. L., Feb. 7.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Feb. 20, is granted Maj. James B. Kenner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., Feb. 13.)

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for station. (D. G., Feb. 13.)

Maj. James W. Dawes, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to Sumnerville, S. C., to pay 14th Penn. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. Philip Dallam, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to Chickamauga Par. and pay the 8th U. S. Vols. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., U. S. A., will pay the troops at Key West Barracks, Fla. (D. G., Feb. 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., to Atlanta, Ga. Maj. George W. Flashback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to Porto Rico. Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty. Maj. William E. Thiffet and James B. Kenner, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba. Maj. Thomas C. Goodman, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Maj. M. R. Doyon, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Ringhamton, N. Y., and other points, and pay the 1st N. Y. Vol. Inf. at muster out. (S. O. 36, D. E., Feb. 13.)

Maj. Samuel D. C. Hays, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to station in Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., Feb. 3.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Chief Engr., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engr., U. S. V. (Major, C. E., U. S. A.), will proceed to New Orleans, La., in time to arrive there Feb. 18, 1899, and place himself in communication with the Asst. Attorney General of the United States, 1623 Second street, and furnish to that official certain information from the public records in the Engineer Office at New Orleans, La. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, C. O. O., U. S. V., on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will await orders in Washington, D. C. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Captain, 9th U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect April 10, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

The following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, C. O. O., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba, to relieve Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O., U. S. V. Maj. Ormond M. Lisak, C. O. O., U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba, to relieve Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O., U. S. V., who will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., to report to Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for examination by the Board.

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted Capt. O. J. Brown, 1st U. S. Cav., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The following transfers in the 2d U. S. Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, from Troop L to K; 2d Lieut. Edward P. Orton, from Troop K to L. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

Capt. Frederick S. Folts, 2d U. S. Cav., to join his troop. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop F to Troop M of that regiment. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cav., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Aide on the staff of the Major General Commanding the Department. He will report by cable to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 3.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 5th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

The leave granted Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Sergts. J. A. McMullen, H. and J. Martin, E, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley. (Fort Myer, Feb. 9.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Colo., Feb. 6.)

The retirement from active service of Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, 9th U. S. Cav., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

According to advices from Havana, Cuba, Pvt. McDonald, Co. B, 10th Regulars, was stabbed to death Sunday night, Feb. 7. It was at first supposed that the assassin was a jealous Cuban, but two soldiers, who were with McDonald, have been arrested.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Maj. John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., to Atlanta, Ga. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The order of Feb. 7, granting leave for one month to 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d U. S. Art., is further extended two months. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edw. P. O'Hern, 3d Art., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., Feb. 11.)

Capt. Joseph M. Caffie, 3d Art., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to superintend the collecting and shipping of public and personal property of Light Batteries C and F, 3d Art., to their present station. (D. M., Feb. 11.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUNTHER.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort Constitution, Feb. 4.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th Art., is extended ten days. (S. O. 34, D. E., Feb. 10.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th Art. (S. O. 35, D. E., Feb. 11.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Feb. 8.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Feb. 10.)

U. S. V. Orleans, La. will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, to inspect and make the necessary corrections in the records of the 23d Kansas and 5th Illinois, preparatory to the muster out of these regiments. (D. Matanzas, Jan. 31.)

The leave granted Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

The following is a correct copy of the names of the officers and men of the 6th Regiment, U. S. Inf., who lost their lives in the war with Spain, as they will appear upon the memorial bronze tablet to be placed at Fort Thomas. The list includes all who were killed in battle or died from wounds and disease from the date of embarkation at Tampa to the return of the regiment to Montauk: Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, 1st Lieut. Jules Garesche Ord, 2d Lieut. Reuben Smith Turman, 2d Lieut. Edmund Nathaniel Benchley, Sergt. Patrick Leonard, Corp. John McConville, Corp. Edmund R. Wallace, Corp. John Horn, Privts. Frank Graften, William S. Sims, Alexander Werner, William V. Egan, Robert F. Hughey, Charles Thorn, Outly L. Beeler, John Maier, John E. Nelson, Theodore Brown, Clare Miller, David Butler, Harvey McGuire, John J. Pepper, Daniel Dempsey, James M. Haney, James M. Mullen, Edward Neal, Frank G. Allard, John P. W. Henderson.

Sick leave, three months, 2d Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Inf., is appointed special inspector, to inspect unserviceable Q. M. property at Albany, Ga. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Maj. A. W. Corliss, 7th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of looking after certain regimental, band and company property of the 7th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Co. D, 8th U. S. Inf., now at Cardenas, is relieved from duty, and will proceed by rail to its proper station, Havana. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 3.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

2d Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., is relieved from command of Co. B. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 31.)

Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

The gallant 9th Inf., stationed at Madison Barracks, and one company at Fort Ontario, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., received orders Feb. 15 to proceed to San Francisco, for duty in the Department of California. Madison Barracks is to be garrisoned by three companies of the 21st Inf., and Fort Ontario by one company of that regiment.

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th U. S. Inf., in addition to his duties as Muster Officer at Little Rock, Ark., will relieve 1st Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, 11th U. S. Inf., of the command of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

1st Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, 11th U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John W. French, 11th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Captains recently assigned to regiment are assigned to companies as follows: Woodbridge Genry, L.; Sampson L. Faison, M.; James A. Arrasmith, F.; John A. Perry, E.; Henry P. Styer, G.

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

The leave granted Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., is extended five days. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The orders directing 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is revoked. Lieut. Edward S. Walton will report before the Examining Board at Governors Island, New York City. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, (S. O. 30, D. E., Feb. 13.)

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf., having reported, will report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, for duty as Commissary at post, vice Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, A. Q. M. V., relieved. (S. O. 30, D. E., Feb. 13.)

Three companies of the 21st Inf., C. D. E., under Maj. Wilhelm, go to Madison Barracks and one company to Fort Ontario to replace the 9th, ordered to the Dept. of California.

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

Pars. 47 and 48, S. O. 30, Feb. 6, 1899, W. D., as designates Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, C. Q. M., U. S. V., (Maj., 8th U. S. Inf.), is amended to read (Major, 22d U. S. Inf.). (W. D., Feb. 9.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. David P. Wheeler, 23d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., will join his company upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. B to L. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th U. S. Inf., is assigned to Co. I, of that regiment. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

1st Lieut. W. F. Schenck, 25th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. F to K, of that regiment. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Leave from on or about March 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th U. S. Inf., has been accepted, to take effect June 30, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 14.)

Lieut. Col. Jewett Henry, 3d Ky., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 3.)

Capt. Willis McFeely, 2d Ill., and 1st Lieut. A. H. W. Johnson, 1st Ind., to Havana, to station of their regiments. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 6.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect March 13, 1899: Maj. Wm. A. Shunk, Chief Engr. Officer, U. S. V. (Capt., 8th U. S. Cav.); Maj. William J. Nicholson, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Capt., 7th U. S. Cav.). (W. D., Feb. 15.)

Capt. William M. Walker, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. James P. Harney, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr. Insp. Gen. U. S. V. Capt. P. V. Ladd, 6th Missouri; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Van Kluck, Jr., 12th New York; 1st Lieut. James T. Hardy, Adj., 9th New York; Maj. George E. Lyon, Surg., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. McCormick, Q. M., 10th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. Charles Bruning, Asst. Surg., 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Chaplain Thomas E. Sherman, 4th Missouri; 1st Lieut. Maurice W. Cooley, 2d U. S. V. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Johnson, 4th Tennessee; 1st Lieut. John Hamilton, Asst. Surg., 49th Iowa; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. White, Jr., 12th New York.

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers is detailed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at the call of its president, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Matthew Legendre, Troop E, 6th Cav., for the position of 1st Q. M. Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, and 1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, Q. M., 6th Cav. (D. Mo., Feb. 11.)

A Board of Officers to consist of: Maj. John M. Banister, Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1899, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class at the U. S. M. A., and such other cadets as may be ordered before it. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., at the earliest date practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Paym. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. William K. Hall, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. William A. Simpson, A. A. G., U. S. A.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Cornelia De W. Wilcox, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 7th U. S. A.), Recorder. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet Feb. 3, 1899, at Santiago, for the purpose of examining into the qualifications and fitness of Acting Hosp. Stwd. Thomas P. Davidson, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., for promotion to the grade of Hospital Steward. Detail: Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shlimer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. F. J. Combe, U. S. A. (D. Santiago, Feb. 2.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Allen Smith, 1st U. S. Cav.; Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st U. S. Cav.; Charles F. Kleffer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 1st U. S. Cav.; A. A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., for the examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

Majs. Jefferson K. Kean, S. P. Kramer and E. de la Calle, Brigade Surgs., U. S. V., are appointed a board to convene at Military Hospital No. 2, Feb. 6, 1899, to devise some uniform system of disinfection of grounds, buildings, and apartments of all buildings and sites formerly occupied by Spanish troops, before their being assigned to United States troops for habitation. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Headquarters District of Matanzas, Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 9, 1899, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Major 5th U. S. Inf.); Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.); Lieut. Col. John Parker, 12th New York (Captain 4th Cav.); Maj. J. D. Glennon, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.); Capt. J. K. Thompson, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 23d U. S. Inf.); 1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d U. S. Cav., Recorder. (D. Matanzas, Feb. 7.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, upon their own application placed upon the retired list: Sergt. James Canfield, Detachment of Ord., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; 1st Sergt. Samuel Murphy, M. 24th Inf., Fort Douglas; Sergt. Patrick Ryan, K. 2d Art., Fort Columbus; Sergt. Hugh Callaway, F. 2d Inf., Annapolis, Ala. (H. Q. A., Feb. 7.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. at Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 10, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, Capt. George H. Palmer, Samuel R. Whittall, Samuel W. Dunning, 1st Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., Adj., 2d Lieut. David B. Mulliken, Stanley H. Ford, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 16th Inf., J. A. (D. M., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 7. Detail: Maj. E. F. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. Chas. L. Hodges, 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adj., Hollis C. Clark, Henry L. Kinnison, Q. M., William F. Schenck, 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burr, John N. Hunt, John N. Stratton, Jr., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, 25th Inf., A. (D. Colo., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 6, 1899. Detail: Capt. J. K. Vardaman, T. H. Underwood, 1st Lieut. T. B. Franks, M. Letcher, B. Doster and D. H. Hood, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Baltzell, R. E. Ingram, G. N. Bonford, 5th U. S. Inf.; W. A. Crossland and George Culver, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Sigefoos, 5th U. S. Inf., J. A. (D. Santiago, Feb. 3.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 14, 1899. Detail: Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A.; B. W. Colner, Addl. Paym., U. S. V.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Frank E. L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; Leslie R. Groves, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry P. McCain, Acting Judge Advocate, J. A. (D. Colo., Feb. 9.)

Garlison C. M. Fort Slocum. Detail: Lieut. W. P. Stone, W. J. Snow, C. S. Hearn and R. P. Brower, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 8.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named cadets of the 2d Class, U. S. M. A., are dismissed from the service of the United States: Charles L. Baender, Ferny G. Lane. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

NEW GARRISONS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th U. S. Art.; Crosby P. Miller, Q. M. D., and Maj. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1899, to report upon the additional land necessary at the following named places to provide for the garrison which it is the intention to station at each place: Fort Preble, Me.; Portland Head, Me.; Cushing's Island, Me.; Great Hog Island, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Long Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Delaware City, Del.; Pinnas Point, N. J.; Hawkins Point, Md.; North Point, Md., and Sullivan's Island, S. C. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers, now at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., are assigned to temporary duty on recruiting service and will proceed, after Feb. 15, to the stations indicated for duty, with the special object of increasing the number of enlistments of suitable men for the artillery: 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d U. S. Art., to 52 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, 7th U. S. Art., to 57 Public square, Cleveland, Ohio; 2d Lieut. William R. Smith, 1st U. S. A., to Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently promoted and assigned to regiments, as announced in G. O. 27, Feb. 9, 1899, from this office, will proceed to join their respective regiments: Capt. Woodbridge Geary, John Adams Perry, 15th

U. S. Inf.; Benjamin M. Farsell, Zebulon B. Vance, 10th U. S. Inf.; Wendell L. Simpson, 6th U. S. Inf.; Clarence E. Dentler, 5th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

RECONNOITERING DUTY.

A detachment of Cavalry consisting of one commissioned officer and from ten to fifteen enlisted men with guide, interpreter, and the necessary pack animals will be prepared immediately for a scout and reconnoissance to the region lying southwest of Pinar del Rio. The detachment will reconnoiter the country in the vicinity of San Juan, Bababo, Cortes, Griffs, and thence along the south side of Cienega Cortes, to the extreme western point of the island, Cape San Antonio, if practicable. The return trip will include Remedios, La Fe, Catalina, Paso Real, Guane, and thence back to Pinar del Rio by shortest route. (D. P. del Rio, Feb. 4.)

A detachment of Cavalry consisting of one Commissioned officer and from ten to fifteen enlisted, with guide, interpreter, and the necessary pack animals for transportation will be prepared immediately for a scout and reconnoissance to the region lying northwest of Pinar del Rio. It will reconnoiter the country in the vicinity of Cabanas, Sundo, Hoyo Colorado, Rio del Medio, Raja, Mantua, Guane, Los Acostas, Luis Lazo, and return to this place. (D. P. del Rio, Feb. 4.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d U. S. Cav.; William M. Fassett, 21st U. S. Inf.; Henry M. Diehmman, 7th U. S. Inf.; Edgar T. Conley, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Feb. 10.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ARIZONA, at Hilo, P. I.

BERLIN, sailed Feb. 14, Santiago for New York.

CENTENNIAL, sailed Feb. 6, San Francisco, for Manila.

CHESTER, sailed Feb. 12, Arecibo for Savannah.

CITY OF PUEBLA, sailed Feb. 2, Manila to San Francisco.

COMAL, at New York.

CLAKAWATEH, sitting out at Elizabethport, N. J. Lieut. R. K. Wright, U. S. N., will command.

HARTFORD, at Havana.

INDIANA, at Manila, P. I.

GRANT (formerly Mohawk), sailed Jan. 19 from New York, N. Y., for Gibraltar, en route for the Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

MANITOBA, at Savannah.

MICHIGAN, sailed Feb. 14, Ponca, P. R., for Savannah.

MINNEAPOLIS, at Tampa, Fla.

MISSISSIPPI, at New York.

MORGAN CITY, sailed Jan. 26, San Francisco for Manila.

NEWPORT, at Hilo, P. I.

ORDAM, sailed Feb. 15, Ponca, P. R., for Santiago, thence New York.

OHIO, sailed Feb. 1, San Francisco to Manila.

PANAMA, at New York.

PENNSYLVANIA, at Hilo, P. I.

PORT VICTOR, at New York, N. Y.

RICA, at New York.

ROUMANIAN, at Ponca, P. R.

SCANDIA, sailed Jan. 26, San Francisco to Manila.

SENOTON, sailed Feb. 1, San Francisco to Manila.

ST. PAUL, at Hilo, P. I.

SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts), at New York, N. Y. Will leave for the Philippines about Feb. 17 or 18.

SHERMAN (formerly Mobile), sailed Feb. 2, New York to Manila.

TACOMA, sailed Dec. 22 from San Francisco, Cal., via Honolulu, H. I., for Manila, P. I.

VALENCIA, in port at San Francisco.

ZEALANDIA, sailed Jan. 26, Manila to San Francisco.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

BAY STATE, Capt. A. N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Neuvas.

MISSOURI, Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Havana, Cuba.

RELIEF, Maj. A. E. Bradley, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., in charge. At New York, N. Y. Will sail about Feb. 16 for Manila, P. I.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 15, 1899:

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, 2d Inf., to be Colonel, Feb. 6, 1899.

Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, 7th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 6, 1899.

Capt. Wm. V. Richards, 16th Inf., to be Major, Feb. 6, 1899.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 11, 1899.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1899.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

2d Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 21st Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry, Jan. 8, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

2d Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

2d Lieut. James E. Lawton, to be 1st Lieutenant.

Sergt. William B. Dougall, Co. K, to be 2d Lieutenant.

The following named officers, now at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio: 2d Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Feb. 11.)

S. O., H. Q. A., FEB. 10.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John A. Perry, 13th Inf., further extended two months.

1st Lieut. Samuel Allen, 5th Art., to proceed to Fort Hancock.

Sick leave for one month is granted Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., is changed to sick leave, from Jan. 25, and extended one month.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Menoher, 6th Art., A. D. C., is extended one month.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HALL.—Some States allowed their Volunteers a certain amount of pay in addition to that received from the Government. This extra pay, however, had nothing to do with men in the Regular service. The amount of extra pay in some States was about \$7 per month. Write to the Adjutant General of the particular State you wish to know about. New Jersey allowed its Volunteers extra pay while in the United States service.

D. R. R.—The address of Ord. Sergt. John Mitchell, U. S. A., is University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

W. Y.—See G. O. 99, H. Q. A., July 15, 1898, the text of which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 2, 1898, page 884; also see number of July 9, 1898, page 907.

A. J. S.—Under the circumstances of your service as you give them, you do not seem to be entitled to the two months' extra pay on muster out provided for by the act of Congress of Jan. 12, 1899, published in G. O. 18 of Jan. 17.

C. W. J. asks: What will be the number of Lieutenants appointed from civil life to the Marine Corps if the Naval Personnel bill passes, and the same if the Hull Army bill passes? Also, has the President power to make these appointments, and are such subject to confirmation by the Senate without the appointees' examination as to fitness, etc.? Answer—Impossible to say. Bill provides that they be appointed from Naval officers who may wish transfer; from Naval cadets, and from 2d Lieutenants who served in recent war. These all have preference over civilians. Appointments made must be confirmed by Senate. Examinations will no doubt be required. The Hull bill provides for about sixty additional 2d Lieutenants.

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Navy personnel is now in such a position that the
measure designed to afford the desired relief may be
called up any time in the Senate and possibly passed
without serious or prolonged debate. The substantial
gains made this week have encouraged even the most
apathetic friends to expect its passage before Congress
adjourns and unless all signs fail this bill will become a
law either in its present shape or with slight changes
between now and March 4. On Thursday the bill was
called up in the Senate by Mr. Hale, who, after it had
been read agreed in accordance with an understanding
with Senator Hawley, that it should be temporarily
laid aside in order that the report on the Army reorgani-
zation bill could be presented, and after this had been
done an appropriation bill, the postoffice, having prece-
dence, was taken up and considered. The Personnel bill
is thus left in a most favorable position, being unfinished
business and may be called up at any time. This may
occur any day. Careful polls of the Senate indicate
that the bill has a substantial majority in its favor and
unless tactics are employed to prevent a vote or it is
in some way side-tracked there is every prospect of its
early adoption. Senator Hale does not doubt its passage;
Senator Chandler, who has been credited with opposing
certain features, says he will vote for the bill and other
Senators have committed themselves to an extent which
insures its passage should the bill be brought to a vote.

The winter storm that has covered the country, block-
ing all means of communication and throwing the great-
est suffering upon all classes who were obliged to face
it, may well remind us of the bitter winters of 1778, '79
and '80, when the half-clad soldiers of the Continental
Army were struggling to outlive the severities of the
Northern climate and preserve their lives for another
campaign of endurance. Then, as now, Long Island
Sound was frozen over, and men walked from the main-
land to Long Island. Then even the Narrows closed, and
men walked to Staten Island on the ice. Lord Stirling's
plan to entrap the British troops on Staten Island failed,
because the British got wind of it, and sent reinforce-
ments over the ice. A hundred mounted soldiers, with
more than 200 heavily laden sleighs, and cannon crossed
the bay in a body on the ice. The unfortunate prisoners
in the New York prison pens suffered more severely than
ever. Provisions were so high that it is said \$50 would
barely feed a family for a day. Wood was hardly to be
got. Furniture was used to boil the pot. The shade
trees in Wall street were cut down by the British sol-
diers, and a ship builder cut up a valuable cable and spars
for his fireplace. Yet the Continentals held on, though
the meanest ragamuffin in the streets of New York last
Monday was probably as well clothed as they. This is
the time to read of Valley Forge and Morristown.

Unfortunately for the officers concerned and the naval
service the partisans of prominent naval officers have
over-reached themselves in a controversy which was pre-
cipitated soon after the battle of Santiago, respecting
the honors due each, and as the result of carrying the
discussion to the United States Senate. There seems
little probability now that the Senate will act on these
nominations, and it is felt that it would have been
far wiser had the public been left in ignorance of the
Department's opinions. Secretary Long has no expecta-
tion of favorable action on the nominations, but it may
be stated on his authority that immediately after Con-
gress adjourns both officers will be reappointed to their
present rank by the President, which they will hold until
the next session of Congress takes action. It is the in-
tention of the President to make the appointments
should the Senate not reject the nominations before
March 4 next.

Should the appropriations for the Navy render such a
course advisable, it is the desire of the Department to
enter upon a policy of expansion in the direction of dock-
ing facilities for our large ships outside of the United
States. In this connection it is believed to be the in-
tention to install a large dock, either floating or other-
wise at Manila. The necessities of our future Asiatic
station render this a course of necessity, and it is be-
lieved that with such a preparation for eventualities the
status of the United States in the Far East will be ma-
terially improved. At present the situation at Cavite
along this line of work is far from satisfactory, the dock-
ing of our ships of all classes being of necessity at Hong
Kong. It is known that President McKinley desires
above all things that the Navy abroad should be compe-
tent to remain away from home dockyards for an indefi-
nite period, even though a state of war should exist.

We, who have just fought a successful war with
armies of 14,000, 17,000 and 20,000 men, may look with
interest on the movements of the great forces in other
nations. The Russians have landed 9,000 men at Port
Arthur within a month, and may add 25,000 more be-
fore the middle of March, making a full Army corps of
some 36,000, in addition to the garrisons of 15,000 men
for Port Arthur and 8,000 for Ta Lien Wan.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War for
mustered out the 3d Regiment of Immunes now sta-
tioned at Santiago. This regiment is commanded by
Col. Ray, a Regular Army officer, who recruited the
men. The troops are to be transported to Macon, where
they will be discharged. They are expected to arrive
about March 15 next.

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OUR OFFICERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Long as we have been at peace the country has enjoyed the advantage of having its armies led by men who had experience in our last war of military operations on the greatest scale, and nowhere has the calm judgment which arises from military experience produced better effects than in the Philippine Islands. Gens. Otis, Anderson, Miller, McArthur, Owenshire are all men of the Civil War, and their conduct under the really exasperating conditions that have prevailed in the Philippines has shown the reserve of assured strength. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., commanding, was just entering upon the practice of law in Rochester, N. Y., when he decided to join his compatriots at the front in 1862. He entered the 140th New York Vols., a regiment which was fortunate in having for its Colonel Patrick H. O'Rourke, an Irishman by birth, who graduated from the Military Academy at the head of his class in 1861. When the 140th was formed he was a veteran of fifteen months' service, and his natural abilities enabled him to apply his military training and experience with the greatest success to his regiment. The regiment contained good material, and with O'Rourke for its Colonel and George Ryan, another graduate, for Lieutenant Colonel, young Otis was extremely well situated for learning the art of war in practice.

The regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac, and formed part of the Regular division of that army, with Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres in command. Our older readers know well what a school that must have been for the young soldier, and he has proved himself an apt scholar. It was with the 140th New York that Warren seized Little Round Top, at Gettysburg, one of the decisive acts of that decisive battle. Warren had been O'Rourke's preceptor at West Point, and when he appealed to the younger officer to occupy the coveted post he found ready compliance. It was O'Rourke's last fight. A bullet struck him as the regiment was going up the hill, and he fell into Otis's arms, but Round Top was ours. Ayres's division lost heavily both at the battle of Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. Otis was then Lieutenant Colonel, and commanded the picket line of the 5th Corps, which opened the engagement. In that awful fight of the 140th N. Y. lost eleven of its commissioned and all its non-commissioned officers. Three days later Col. Ryan was killed at Spottsylvania, and Otis took command. The heavy losses sustained by the Army in its progress to the James left Otis, who seemed to be invulnerable, in command of the brigade, but he, too, was wounded near Petersburg Oct. 1, 1864. He was hurt too severely to return to duty, and was honorably discharged in January, 1865, with the well-earned brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General. When the 22d Inf. was organized Otis was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and became Colonel of the 30th Inf. in 1880. Since then his service against the Indians has given him an experience that is probably valuable in his present circumstances.

He organized the Infantry and Cavalry School, and commanded there until 1885. The value and success of this, the first of the Army post graduate schools, is a source of great pride to the General. He then took command of his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, and in 1890 was detailed as Superintendent of the recruiting service, and was promoted Brigadier General in 1893, and commanded the Department of the Columbia and afterwards the Department of Colorado.

His present commission as Major General of Volunteers dates from May 4, 1898. He was ordered to the command of the 8th Corps, an assignment that was made in expectation of military operations in the Philippines. Unlike Santiago, which was an unexpected windfall to Gen. Shafter, the campaign in the Philippines has been conducted by officers selected for the work. As soon as Gen. Lawton arrives in the field, he will take charge of the military operations, and Otis will enter upon the important work of preparing a government for those distant islands. For this task his legal training is a valuable preparation. He is by taste a student, and has never neglected to keep himself informed on subjects in

international and military law. He was chosen to revise the Army Regulations in 1896, and spent several months in that task.

The 8th Corps contains two divisions, the 1st being commanded by Maj. Gen. T. M. Anderson, who was the first officer of his rank to reach the islands. He had command there until Gen. Merritt arrived, followed by Gen. McArthur's troops, when the divisional organization was perfected. Gen. Anderson disposed the troops in the camps from which they attacked Manila Aug. 13, and commanded in the engagement that gave us the city. His division formed the left wing of our force, and operated in the late actions against Aguinaldo's line of retreat. Gen. Anderson was born in Ohio Jan. 21, 1830, and went to the war in 1861 as a private in the 6th Ohio Inf., but received almost immediately a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Cavalry. Changes were effected rapidly in those times, and in a few days a promotion made him a Captain in the 12th Inf. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and was at Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run campaign, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was brevetted Major for his conduct in the Wilderness, and Lieutenant Colonel at Spottsylvania, where he was wounded severely.

He was in command of the 12th Inf. in the Wilderness until wounded. After the war he saw service against the Indians, and was second in command in Mackenzie's campaign against the Kiowas. At the outbreak of the war Gen. Anderson was Colonel of the 14th Inf. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 4, 1898, and Major General Aug. 13 in recognition of his important services at the capture of Manila. Gen. Anderson is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Duncan McArthur, second in command to Gen. Harrison in the Army of the Northwest, 1812. His other grandfather was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army. He is a nephew of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. He is a faithful, experienced and able commander, and a man of superior intelligence.

Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the 2d Division, who was a valued officer of the Adjutant General's Department before the war, is also a product of the Volunteer Army of the Civil War. He entered service as Lieutenant in a Wisconsin regiment in 1862, and was mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment in 1865. His service was with the Western Army, and he distinguished himself so well that he was awarded a medal of honor for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action, while still 1st Lieutenant, in planting the colors of his regiment on the captured works on Missionary Ridge. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his conduct in several actions of that campaign, and Colonel for the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and the Atlanta campaign. He entered the Regular Army as 2d Lieutenant 17th Inf. in 1866, and has served also in the 26th, 36th and 13th Inf. regiments. His promotion was very rapid at first, and he became a 1st Lieutenant and Captain in the year of his entrance to the Army. In 1889 he was appointed A. A. G., in which department he has continued. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 27, 1898, and promoted Major General Aug. 13, the date of the fall of Manila. During that action MacArthur's brigade advanced along the Pasay road against a sharp fire from the enemy, who had the advantage of blockhouses, trenches and woods, and the manner in which these were overcome elicited praise from Gen. Merritt. He lost 3 officers wounded, 3 men killed and 33 wounded.

Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, whose skillful management of the delicate situation at Iloilo has resulted finally in the occupation of the place without the loss of a man and won for him the nomination to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular service, is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1858. He is a prudent, experienced and sagacious commander, not more full of years than of hard service and fairly won honors. He served in the artillery exclusively, reaching the grade of Colonel in 1894. His military career is read best in the record of his honors.

He was brevetted Captain July 1, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va.," Major, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Richmond, Va.," Lieutenant Colonel, March 31, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va.," Colonel, Feb. 27, 1890, for "gallant and meritorious services in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal., April 17, 1873," and "special gallantry and military ability in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877." Like most men of distinguished ability, he is modest and unassuming. In the 3d U. S. Artillery, of which he is Colonel, he is greatly esteemed and much beloved. Gen. Miller will retire in March next.

Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, the youngest of the brigade commanders in the Philippines, graduated from the Military Academy in 1884, at the head of his class, and has been engaged on duty in the Corps of Engineers. The fact that he was selected as one of the competitors to represent the Division of the Atlantic on the Army rifle team in 1888, indicates that he knows what good shooting is. His commission in the Volunteers dates from Aug. 13.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, whose commission in the Volunteers is of May 27, 1897, graduated from the Military Academy in 1862, and was appointed to the 1st Art. After duty at Eastern and Southern posts, he served as assistant instructor at the Academy for two years. While 1st Lieutenant he served in Gen. Crook's severe campaign in 1874 against the Apaches in Arizona, being seriously wounded at Sunset Pass. Two years later he was operating against the Sioux in Wyoming and Dakota

under the same commander. After once reaching the West he remained there in the field or on garrison duty until he was retired for disability from wounds in 1879. He was A. A. G. of the troops concentrated at Omaha during the railroad disturbances in 1877, and afterwards he held the same detail with Gen. Merritt's cavalry command that pursued the Nez Percés in the same year. Since his retirement he has been Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Wisconsin, and has interested himself in the State Guard. He is also a well known writer of fiction, whose works have been very favorably received. His father was Gen. Rufus King, of New York, who graduated from the Military Academy in 1833, and was prominently engaged in the early part of the Civil War.

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis enjoys the unique distinction of being the only editor in the United States who holds an important command. He is editor and largely proprietor of the "Times" of Los Angeles, Cal. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1874, and entered the 4th Cav. His service was entirely in the West, except when at the Artillery School in 1876 and '77. He took part in the Powder River expedition, and, being transferred to the 4th Art., was on the Nez Percés expedition in 1877. He resigned in 1881. In civil life he has had an energetic and successful career, and the recent fighting shows that his military training has borne good fruit. His commission in the Volunteers dates from May 27, 1898.

MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, Feb. 13, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Military Service Institution of the United States was an interesting occasion, and brought together many well-known officers of the Army located in the vicinity of New York. Gen. Merritt was not able to be present at the business meeting, but he came in later to add to the interest of the social entertainment which followed. Gen. Rodenbough, vice-president, presided, and Col. Chas. F. Woodruff, secretary, U. S. A., read an annual report which reviewed the history of the institution and was received with great favor.

Col. Woodruff emphasized the need of the institution, and told of its work, its seventeen prize essays, and the library of twelve thousand volumes, among which are many rare and exceedingly valuable books and manuscripts, the whole constituting a military library of excellence. Brief speeches followed from Gens. Sickles, Howard, Chas. F. Roe, T. A. Dodge, Col. U. S. A., retired; Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, W. C. Church and Judge Addison Brown, of the U. S. Circuit Court. A supper and pleasant social intercourse completed the enjoyment of a very agreeable evening. The Institution has, as Col. Woodruff showed, every reason to congratulate itself on its success in maintaining a center of Army study and intercourse.

The organization of such a society was first suggested at a meeting held in June, 1878, and the Institution was formally organized on Sept. 28 following. The organization adopted was recommended by a committee consisting of Cols. Barnard, Stanley, Davis, Brown, Graham, Simpson, Fry and Rodenbough, Lieut. Cols. Wallace, Ayres and Perry, Maj. Arnold, Hugger and Lieber, and Capt. Kent. Some of these still survive, and one at least has taken an active part in the Spanish war. The first president, Gen. Hancock, is gone, but of the five original vice-presidents, all remain except Gens. Getty and Fry. Gen. N. W. Brown, the treasurer, is dead, but the secretaries, Rodenbough and Lieber, and the vice-treasurer, Sanger, are still here. This is an excellent record for twenty years.

At a general meeting of the Institution, held Nov. 30, 1878, 228 members were present. This showed an interest in the Institution, which gave promise of the prosperity that has attended it. The membership has largely increased since then, but the society is only in the beginning of its career, and the speakers at the annual meeting justly predicted a still greater growth and a record of still greater usefulness in the future. The body of papers gathered in the quarterly publications of the Institution form a valuable contribution to military literature and they carry out the idea suggested by Gen. Schofield in the inaugural address that the older officers of the Army should make use of the Institution to gather in enduring form the results of their experiences in command of Volunteers. Within the past year these experiences have been renewed by younger men, and they will be prepared to carry for another twenty years into the future this record of actual service and over an area and under a great variety of circumstances such as their elders could never have anticipated. It is to be hoped that the Institution will some day find itself in a position to establish itself in independent quarters. We wish for it a life of enduring usefulness and still greater growth and prosperity in the future.

Examinations have been recently completed at the Washington Navy Yard for appointments to the Corps of Civil Engineers, where there is an insufficient number of officers for the services required. Capt. Endicott, head of the Yards and Docks Bureau, will recommend the selection of three men from the list of candidates for appointment. Seventeen candidates appeared before the Examining Board, and it is understood that of these six met the requirements. There was much complaint by the candidates because of the nature of the examination, which was said to be of a character that did not relate to the duties required of naval civil engineers. The appointments will be made shortly.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 508, NAVY DEPT., FEB. 3, 1899.

After mature deliberation, the Department has decided that it is for the best interest of the service that the sale or issue to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the Navy, or within the limits of naval stations, be prohibited.

Therefore, after the receipt of this order, Commanding Officers and Commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquor to be sold to, or issued to, enlisted men, either on board ship, or within the limits of Navy Yards, Naval Stations, or Marine Barracks, except in the Medical Department.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 10.—Chief Engr. J. Entwistle, promoted Chief Engineer, with relative rank of Captain.
Boatswain M. Wogan, from the Richmond to Navy Yard, League Island.
Boatswain A. McCone, from Navy Yard, League Island, to the Richmond at once.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Geo. Breed, from the Sterling, when out of commission, to home.
Lieut. H. E. Betts, from the Marcellus, when out of commission, to home.

Lieut. J. McIntyre, from the Marcellus, when out of commission, to home.
Lieut. E. V. Lynam and Lieut. S. M. Blount, from the Marcellus, when out of commission, to home.

Lieut. W. E. Sewell, from the Topeka, when out of commission, and to the Abarenda.
Lieut. C. C. Marsh, from the New York and to office of Naval Intelligence.

Ensign G. C. Day, from the Topeka, when out of commission, and to the Amphitrite.
Ensign E. R. Cassidy and Ensign W. I. Eisler, from the Sterling, when out of commission, to home.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able, to Washington, Feb. 21, for examination for retirement and wait orders.
P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, sick leave extended three months.

Mate C. H. Cleveland, from the Triton and immediately to the Tecumseh.
P. A. Engr. D. P. Moran, from the Sterling, when out of commission, and to home.

A. Surg. J. H. Payne, from the Marcellus, when out of commission, and to home.
A. Paymr. C. R. O'Leary, from the Sterling, when out of commission, and to home.

A. Paymr. E. C. Tobey, from the Marcellus, when out of commission, to home.
Lieut. (J. G.) J. T. McMillan, Ensign G. W. Ryan, P. A. Engr. W. M. Barr, honorably discharged, Feb. 10.

Mate T. J. Garrett, from the works of W. R. Trigg & Co., to home.

FEB. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, order of Jan. 31, detaching him from command of the Lebanon, modified so as he will remain in command till vessel is placed out of commission.

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry, order of Jan. 30, detaching him from the Cincinnati and ordering to the Lebanon (in command), revoked.
Mate August E. Strom, appointed Mate (Petrel).

Ensign A. B. McManus, from the Resolute to home.
A. Paymr. H. R. Insley, from the Nero to home.
A. Paymr. G. R. Venable, orders to Naval Station, Key West, revoked, and to home.

2d Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, E. A. Jonas, S. D. Butler, G. C. Reid, H. W. Carpenter, A. T. Marx, H. I. Bearss, C. S. Hatch, A. J. Matthews, D. D. Porter, W. B. Lemly, H. Leonard, D. A. Baxter, C. S. Hill, R. M. Gilson, J. F. McGill, J. C. Breckinridge, R. Brown, C. G. Andersen, H. Lee, R. H. Dunlap, B. F. Rittenhouse, H. C. Davis, R. F. Wynne, A. Paymr. W. L. Sawyer, A. Paymr. L. H. Shields, A. Paymr. F. R. Maloney, honorably discharged, Feb. 11.

FEB. 14.—Lieut. (J. G.) F. B. Bassett, Lieutenant (J. G.) from June 5, 1898 (Marietta).
Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Brooklyn).
Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Jackson, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.) (Naval Academy).
Comdr. C. O. Allibone, promoted to Commander (9th L. H. D.).
Lieut. (J. G.) H. G. Gates, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.) (Castine).
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Low, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Newark).
Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Dixie).
Lieut. Comdr. H. Q. Rittenhouse, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Miantonomoh).
Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Bureau of Equipment).
Capt. C. H. Davis, promoted to Captain (Naval Observatory).
Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, promoted to Commander (Navy Yard, Boston).
Comdr. E. D. Taussig, promoted to Commander (Bennington).
Capt. G. F. Wilde, promoted to Captain (Boston).
Commo. B. J. Cromwell, promoted to Commodore (Naval Station, Havana).
Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, promoted to Rear Admiral (Examining and Retiring Boards).
Lieut. A. M. Beecher, promoted to Lieutenant (Cramp's Yard).
P. A. Surg. C. P. Kindelberger, promoted to Past Assistant Surgeon (Naval Yard).
Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Hospital, Mare Island).
Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., promoted to Lieutenant (Enterprise).
Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Comly, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Richmond).
Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Reid, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.) (Constellation).
Comdr. W. H. Reeder, promoted to Commander (St. Mary's).
Lieut. P. K. Hill, promoted to Lieutenant (Bureau of Equipment).
Lieut. C. M. Knepper, promoted to Lieutenant (St. Mary's).
Lieut. (J. G.) H. A. Wiley, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.) (St. Mary's).
Lieut. C. S. Williams, promoted to Lieutenant (Marblehead).
Carpenter O. H. Hilton, to Navy Yard, Mare Island.
A. Carpenter A. Burke, from Navy Yard, League Island, and to the Massachusetts.
Carpenter J. S. Waltmeyer, from the Massachusetts, and to Cramp's Ship Yard.
Carpenter D. W. Perry, retired Feb. 14, Sec. 1453.
Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, to additional duty as Inspector of Engineering Material, Milwaukee Steel Casting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Comdr. E. S. Houston, from Navy Yard, League Island, March 1, to home and wait orders.
A. Surg. J. H. Payne, to temporary duty on the Franklin (when detached from the Marcellus).

FEB. 15.—Comdr. W. S. Cowles, from command of the Topeka, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge, from command of the Sterling, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, from the Dixie, when out of commission, and to the Pensacola.
Lieut. J. F. Parker, from the Columbia, when out of commission, and to the Abarenda.
Lieut. C. G. Oakins, to the Pensacola.
A. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, from the Topeka, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
Carpenter C. S. Taylor, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, and immediately to Navy Yard, New York.
Naval Cadet Y. S. Williams, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, and immediately to the Massachusetts.
Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre, from the Cincinnati, when out of commission, and to the Massachusetts immediately.

A. Paymr. H. R. Insley, order of Feb. 13, detaching him from the Nero to home, revoked.

A. Surg. D. P. Sughrue, P. A. Engr. F. L. Strong, A. Engr. G. Bloss, honorably discharged, Feb. 14.
A. Paymr. G. A. Venable, to Naval Station, Key West, in obedience to orders of Jan. 10; orders 13th, ordering home, revoked.

Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, from duty in charge of machinery of the Columbia, Minneapolis and Yankee, and to Navy Yard, League Island, in connection with machinery of vessels laid up.

Chief Engr. R. I. Reid, from charge of machinery of Terror and Puritan, when out of commission, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Chief Engr. W. M. Parks, from charge of machinery of Miantonomoh, Dixie and Prairie, and to Detroit.
Chief Engr. S. Potts, from the Detroit, to home and wait orders.

A. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, to examination for promotion at Philadelphia, Feb. 23, then home and wait orders.
P. A. Engr. A. Moritz, from the Topeka, when out of commission, and to Navy Yard, Boston, with Bancroft.
A. Engr. F. D. Read, granted sick leave three months, when discharged from hospital, Mare Island, has permission to delay reporting home during that time.

FEB. 16.—Lieut. T. C. Fenton, promoted to Lieutenant.
Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Enterprise).
Chief Engr. J. L. Gow, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, and immediately to the Wabash.

Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, from Bath Iron Works, and to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 1.
Chief Engr. W. H. Nauman, from the Wabash, and to the Bath Iron Works.

Chief Engr. W. G. Buehler, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 1, to home, and waiting orders.
Lieut. B. C. Decker, from the Panther, to home, and waiting orders.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, detached from command of the Rowan, and to the Iowa.
Passed Asst. Paymr. J. Irwin, Jr., to the Resolute, per steamer of Feb. 25.

Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, detached from the Resolute, to home and settle accounts.
Asst. Boatswain A. Anderson, detached from the Sterling when out of commission, and immediately to the Wabash.

Ensign F. L. Sandoz, from the Cincinnati, and to the Panther per steamer of March 17.
Asst. Engr. T. Alward, Mate J. J. Delaney, and Mate P. L. Lea, honorably discharged Feb. 15. Asst. Paymr. W. L. Sawyer, extension of ten days to settle accounts.

Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, appointed from Aug. 10, 1898.
Chaplain C. H. Dickens, appointed Chaplain.
Paymr's Clerk S. B. Caldwell, appointment on nomination of Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, for duty on Resolute, revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk J. C. Stebbins, appointment on nomination of Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, for duty at Naval Station, Havana, revoked, when accounts are settled.
Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, appointed Gunner from Nov. 2, 1897.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

FEB. 9.—2d Lieut. Wm. H. Parker, U. S. M. C., honorably discharged, Feb. 8, 1899.
FEB. 10.—Capt. A. C. Kelton and 1st Lieut. C. G. Long and L. H. Moses, detailed as members G. C. M. at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

FEB. 15.—2d Lieut. Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, to date Feb. 14, 1899.
FEB. 16.—2d Lieut. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, to date Feb. 15, 1899.

2d Lieut. S. D. Butler, U. S. M. C., honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, to date Feb. 16, 1899.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 15, 1899.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, MARINE CORPS.

Asst. Engr. Henry O. Bisset, U. S. N., to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade, by transfer, to take rank next after 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Walker, U. S. M. C.

The nominations for promotion and appointments in the Navy and Marine Corps, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, page 563, were all confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 10.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Itinerary of Cruise, under the command of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Leave New York Feb. 16, arrive Bermuda Feb. 19.
Leave Bermuda Feb. 22, arrive Havana Feb. 27.
Leave Havana March 3, arrive Cienfuegos March 5.
Leave Cienfuegos March 7, arrive Guantanamo March 9.
Leave Guantanamo March 13, arrive Kingston March 19.
Leave Kingston March 23, arrive San Juan, P. R., March 26.
Leave San Juan, P. R., March 29, arrive Martinique March 31.

Leave Martinique April 3, arrive Barbados April 4.
Leave Barbados April 7, arrive Trinidad April 8.
Leave Trinidad April 13, arrive La Guayra April 15.
Leave La Guayra April 18, arrive Cartagena April 21.
Leave Cartagena April 24, arrive New York May 3.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Leave New York 8 a. m., Feb. 18, arrive Bermuda Feb. 20.
Leave New York 2:30 a. m., Feb. 21, arrive Havana Feb. 23.
Leave New York 1 p. m., Feb. 22, arrive Havana Feb. 24.
Leave New York 4 p. m., Feb. 24, arrive Havana Feb. 27.
Leave New York 1 p. m., March 2, arrive Guantanamo March 6.
Leave New York 10 a. m., March 11, arrive Kingston March 16.
Leave New York 1 p. m., March 17, arrive Ponce, P. R., March 22.
For San Juan, Porto Rico.

During entire cruise all mail should be addressed (foreign postage), "U. S. S. _____, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City, N. Y." The Postmaster will be kept informed of the movements of the Squadron, and mail will be forwarded by him.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

ALVARADO, Lieut. E. A. Anderson in charge. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper. New Orleans, La. Address there.
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed out of commission.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. New Orleans, La. Care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. En route to Bermuda. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At Puerto Cortez, Cuba. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

MARCELLUS, Comdr. W. I. Moore. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. En route to Greytown, Nicaragua. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicol Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. En route to Cienfuegos. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. H. Chadwick. En route to Bermuda. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigabee. At Galveston, Texas, Feb. 13. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. To go out of commission.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Samoa, Jan. 31.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Iloilo.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. On surveying duty at Ladrone Islands.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. Wilde. At Iloilo.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Manila. Address there.

CALLOA, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. S. W. Verry. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Arrived Gibraltar Feb. 3. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Sailed from Singapore Feb. 12, en route to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Ordered detached. Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. Veeder to command. En route to Manila, via Honolulu. Address Manila, P. I.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. H. E. Nichols.
MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Yokohama, Japan.
MONTREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutz.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. En route to Honolulu, thence to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Iloilo.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. En route to Asiatic Station. Sailed from Port Said for Aden Feb. 13. Following itinerary: The Princeton is due at Port Said, Feb. 11; Aden, Feb. 20; Colombo, March 6; Singapore, March 18; Manila, March 26. Direct mail to Manila, via San Francisco there.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field to command. Same as Oregon.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, for Manila. Address Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there. Will proceed on winter cruise according to following itinerary: Leave Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 15; arrive at Newport, R. I., Feb. 18, leave Feb. 27; arrive Trinidad March 20, leave March 27; arrive St. Thomas April 4, leave April 8; arrive San Juan April 10, leave April 17; arrive Santiago April 25, leave April 29; arrive Havana May 8, leave May 15; arrive Key West May 16, leave May 26; arrive Hampton Roads June 7.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Arrived San Juan, P. R., February 6. The following is her itinerary: Arrive La Guayra, Venezuela, February 20; Kingston, Jamaica, March 8; Tampa Bay, Florida, March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Curtis. On cruise with apprentices. Left Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 7, for St. Vincent. Following itinerary: Arrive St. Vincent, Feb. 9; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 17; arrive at St. Thomas, Feb. 27; arrive San Juan, March 7; arrive La Guayra, March 17; arrive Curacao, March 23; arrive Havana, April 15; arrive Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15, 1899, address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port Royal.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. Arrived at San Juan, February 6. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y. The following is her itinerary: Arrive La Guayra, Venex., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 520 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa. The Saratoga is to sail on her winter cruise on Jan. 30. Her itinerary is as follows: Leave Philadelphia, Jan. 30; arrive Barbadoes, Feb. 18; leave Barbadoes, Feb. 26; arrive Martinique, Feb. 28; leave Martinique, March 6; arrive St. Kitts, March 8; leave St. Kitts, March 13; arrive Santa Cruz, March 15; leave Santa Cruz, March 20; arrive St. Thomas, March 21; leave St. Thomas, March 28; arrive San Juan, March 29; leave San Juan, April 5; arrive Philadelphia, April 18. Address Schoolship Saratoga, care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. At Caimanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

GLACIER, At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.

PANTHER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. As a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, N. Y. City.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. En route to Gibraltar. Will proceed then to Manila. Is due at Malta Feb. 25, Port Said March 2, and Manila April 1. Letters should be directed to Colombo, Island of Ceylon, until Feb. 20, and after that to Manila, Philippine Islands. All in care of U. S. Consul.

SUPPLY, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Navy Yard, New York.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

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WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. O. Todd. Arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 9. Itinerary of cruise of the Wilmington to Montevideo, Uruguay, is: Arrive Georgetown, Demerara, Feb. 13; Para, Brazil, Feb. 23; Maranhao, Brazil, Mar. 3; Pernambuco, Brazil, March 11; Macelo, Brazil, March 16; Bahia, Brazil, March 20; Caravelas, Brazil, March 27; Victoria, Brazil, March 31; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, April 4; Santos, Brazil, April 12; Desterro, Brazil, April 18; Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, April 20; Allegro, April 23; Montevideo, Uruguay, May 1. Letters can be addressed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City, until Feb. 10, and after that date care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Calmanera, for surveying duty. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Left Norfolk, Va., for Bahia, en route to Pacific Station, Jan. 21, via the Straits of Magellan. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, N. Y. City.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. At Mare Island. Address there.
HOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. En route to Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (Collier), At Mare Island. Will go out of commission.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 11. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, N. Y. City.
RALPH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Arrived at Alexandria, Feb. 13. En route to New York. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Santiago. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.
STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. En route to Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. To go out of commission.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at League Island.
COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, Pa. Ordered out of commission.
DIXIE, At League Island, Pa. Ordered out of commission.
MANTONOMO, League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE, At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Capt. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
PENACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

BATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. Cruising about Porto Rico. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following cablegram was sent to the Army and Navy Journal from the U. S. S. Charleston, at Manila, Feb. 13: "Four engagements. Business is good and everything and everybody all well."
The Bureau of Navigation has under consideration the details of a plan for capturing a steady contingent of Western men for the Navy of the immediate future. Hitherto it has not been the practice of the Navy Department to look to the West or South for naval recruits, but the experience gained by Lieut. Comdr. Hawley last summer along these lines induces the belief that in this part of the Union there lies the future strength of the enlisted portion of the new Navy.
The machine shops at the Navy Yard, New York, were completely destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 16. Owing to the deep snow and a lack of water the fire could not be fought effectively, and, despite the heroic efforts of the bluejackets, marines and city firemen, the fire spread with fury. During the fire a part of the wall fell and injured a fireman, Capt. Ludlow and men from the Massachusetts, also had a narrow escape. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective electric light wire.
The first portion of the keel of the new U. S. S. Maine was laid at the yards of the Messrs. Cramp, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 15, without formality, though this was the most notable of all the memorials of the loss of her predecessor.
The U. S. S. Marblehead, Comdr. W. W. Mead, which arrived off Tompkinsville, N. Y., Feb. 16, from Boston, like other vessels caught in the big storm, experienced a tough time in the mighty seas, and her crew were well-nigh exhausted when she dropped anchor. Several of her boats are reported smashed, and two of her crew injured. One heavy sea which came aboard flooded the engine room to the depth of two feet, requiring the service of a bucket brigade as well as the pumps. The vessel finally had to lie to.
Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 9, are: Mrs. W. G. Buehler, wife of Chief Engr. Buehler, U. S. N., has gone to Philadelphia, accompanied by her husband. Boatwain P. H. Smith, U. S. N., and wife left on Feb. 1 for Chicago, where Mr. Smith has been ordered for duty. The steam railroad for the yard will be built under the direction of Civil Engr. Gregory, who has worked hard to bring about its introduction into the yard. Mrs. J. G. Tawresy, wife of Naval Constr. Tawresy, was called to England on Friday afternoon by the severe illness of her father. She sailed from New York on Saturday, being accompanied as far as that city by her husband.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Revenue Cutter Service of Lieuts. Ridgely and Fingar, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, page 563, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 9.
FEB. 10.—3d Lieut. R. Ridgely, granted 30 days' leave.
2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, granted an extension of leave for five days.
2d Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, granted an extension of leave for five days.
FEB. 13.—2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, detached from the Corwin and granted 30 days' leave.
FEB. 15.—2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted 27 days' leave.
1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.
2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, 1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor and 3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., registered at the Department during the past week.

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE NAVAL ORDER.

The second triennial congress of the Naval Order of the United States was held at the Hotel Lafayette in Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 9. The order now comprises commanderies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and District of Columbia, and the Commander, Vice-Commander and Recorder of each commandery and three delegates from each, together with the general officers of the order, make up the General Commandery, which convenes as a congress every third year. The general council met at 11 a. m., and the congress at 2 p. m., the General Commander, Rear Adml. John Grimes Walker, U. S. N., presiding at both. An amendment to the constitution was adopted admitting to companionship in the first class commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, who served in the war with Spain, and also providing for the admittance of those who may serve in future foreign wars.

The reports of the General Recorder and General Treasurer showed an advance in the order during the past year and a satisfactory financial condition. The election of officers of the General Commandery for the ensuing three years resulted in the choice of the following:

General Commander, Rear Adml. John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; Vice-General Commanders, Rear Adml. George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Adml. George E. Belknap, U. S. N.; Col. John Biddle Porter; General Recorder, Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; General Treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson, late U. S. N.; General Historian, Capt. Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; General Registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; General Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., president of Trinity College and late Chaplain, U. S. N.; Assistant General Recorder, Rodney Macdonough, Members of General Council—Rear Adml. W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Capt. Hobart H. Bellas, U. S. A.; Med. Dir. George W. Woods, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N.; Commo. John W. Philip, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Stedman, U. S. N.; Paymr. John Randolph Carmody, U. S. N.
At the conclusion of the Commandery meeting, Capt. H. H. Ballas, the retiring General Recorder, presented to Admiral Walker, on behalf of the entire order, the cordon and insignia, handsomely encased in Russia leather.

The council meeting was followed by a lunch given at the United Service Club by the Pennsylvania Commandery, and at 7 p. m., the same hosts entertained the general officers and delegates at dinner in the banquet room of the Lafayette. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Navy," Rear Adml. Geo. E. Belknap; "The Army," Brig. Gen. Charles E. Leiper; "The Naval Order; Its Past, Present and Future," Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Chenery.

Two gavels, handsomely silver mounted, one made of wood from the Lawrence and Niagara of Commo. Perry's fleet, and the other of wood from Farragut's flagship Hartford, were used respectively at the council and commandery meetings.

The General Recorder, Lieut. Comdr. Chenery, on behalf of the New York Commandery, invited the General Commandery to hold its next triennial congress in New York City, and be the guest of the New York Commandery, and a motion to that effect was unanimously carried.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Feb. 7, 1899.

Capt. George Patterson, 1st Art., Mustering Officer for the State of Texas, arrived at the post week before last to muster out the company of 3d Texas Volunteers, stationed here.

Chaplain Kelly has recovered from his recent attack of the grip.

Paymr. Vandergrift and his two clerks arrived at the post the first of the week to pay off the Volunteers who were awaiting his coming anxiously, for as soon as they can be paid they will be mustered out.

Troop 1 of the 10th Cav., in command of Lieut. Robt. Fleming, arrived at the post the middle of last week from Alabama. There are ninety men in the troop. Capt. Woodward is still on sick leave, but it is thought will join his post the latter part of this month.

Lieut. Alexander Miller is on detached service at present, but will join his company at the expiration of it.

Mrs. Fleming, wife of Lieut. Fleming, accompanied her husband.

Mrs. Laubach, wife of Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., is expected soon in El Paso, as Lieut. Laubach has been ordered to Manila.
Monday, the 6th inst., the 3d Texas Inf., stationed here, in command of Capt. Frank Nichols, was mustered out, and left over the Texas Pacific Railroad for their homes in and near Greenville, Texas. They were a delighted crowd of men at the prospect of so soon being at home again.

Lieut. Col. Stevens Thomson Norwell, 9th U. S. Cav., retired for age Feb. 14, is an officer of long and valuable service. He served in the ranks of the 5th U. S. Infantry from 1858 to 1863, acting in 1862 as a commissioned officer. In 1863 was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry. His service during the war was gallant and thorough; he was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in 1890 and attained a Lieutenant Colonelcy a few months ago.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay 50 per cent. additional for all work in excess of eight hours performed by laborers, workmen, and mechanics at United States navy yards and naval stations between March 18, 1898, and Oct. 31, 1898, has reported favorably thereon with the recommendation that it be proposed as an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. The resolution was accordingly referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It passed the House two days later, on Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Army and Navy Club of New York is proposing to build a clubhouse estimated to cost \$125,000. Of this amount they propose to raise \$75,000 on a first mortgage, and \$50,000 to be taken by the members of the club. Plans have been drawn and a site selected. The plans provide for over thirty bedrooms, with commodious bathrooms, dining rooms, grill room, billiard room, library, card room, reading room, a roof garden, elevators, and all modern appliances, and large parlors for fortnightly gatherings, at which addresses are made or papers read or military subjects discussed, and which have proved so pleasant and instructive in the past. The club now has 401 members representing the Army, 230 the Navy and Marine Corps, 197 the National Guards, and 154 ex-officers of Volunteers. This will require subscriptions from members to bonds averaging \$50 apiece. Interest will be paid at the rate of five per cent.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The Personnel bill passed the Senate Feb. 17, the vote being practically unanimous.

The retirement of Chief Engr. Burnap last week makes a vacancy for Chief Engineer Holland N. Stevenson, U. S. N., for the relative rank of Commander. The curious anomaly is here presented of a promotion to Commander from the rank of Lieutenant without passing through the grade of Lieutenant Commander. The probable retirement of Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, now before the Retiring Board at Washington, will carry the same promotion to Chief Engr. Cowie. Chief Engr. Augustus H. Able, U. S. N., has orders to appear before the Naval Retiring Board on the 21st of the present month, promoting Chief Engr. George H. Kearny to the relative rank of Commander. Chief Engr. Kearny is now the Engineer officer in charge of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy. On the 25th of March Chief Engr. Buehler retires, bringing Chief Engr. W. S. Moore to the grade of Commander.

The memory of the blowing up of the Maine was impressively observed Feb. 15 at Havana. The wreck was handsomely decorated. Capt. Eaton, of the Resolute, with Mrs. Estes Rathbone and Mrs. Dudley, were rowed to the wreck, while officers of the 1st Maine heavy artillery also went to the scene. High mass, in memory of the Maine victims, was celebrated in the Merced Church. The ceremony was attended by Maj. Gen. Ludlow and several of his staff; Brig. Gen. George R. Ernst, representing Maj. Gen. Brooke; Commo. B. J. Cromwell, Captain of the Port, and other naval officers, the City Council, the Executive Committee of the Cuban Military Assembly and other members of the Assembly, the secretaries of the civil departments and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana Fire Brigade and other local organizations. In the afternoon the graves at Colon Cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

Orders have been issued for the 9th Inf., now at Madison Barracks, New York, to proceed to San Francisco and hold itself in readiness to embark for the Philippines upon the order of the War Department. While the orders have not been issued regarding the 24th Inf., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; and the 6th Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, it is expected that those regiments will also be ordered to re-enforce Gen. Otis, and relieve several of the Volunteer regiments now in the islands.

Army reorganization is now in such a chaotic state that even members of the Senate have little idea as to what form a measure may eventually take that can be passed. The situation has been precipitated by the action of the Democrats of the Senate Military Committee, who steadfastly refuse to endorse the Hull bill as amended in committee, and state with much show of antagonism that this bill shall never become a law this session, or by an extra session. The result was that on Thursday two bills were reported to the Senate, one by the majority and the other by the minority, represented by Senator Cockrell, who leads the opposition. The majority bill changes the House bill in several essentials, but does not rob it of the main feature, an increase of the Army, which is so urgently recommended and desired by the President and Administration. The Cockrell bill allows the present strength of the Regular Army to continue in effect until June, 1901, and authorizes the enlistment of 35,000 natives for service in the colonies and Cuba. Just what measure will finally receive the approval of the Senate depends mainly upon the temper of that body. The minority bill is understood to be acceptable to the Democrats, who will support it, but we are informed on high authority that the President will insist on a more liberal bill, and one designed on the lines of the Hull bill, else he will call an extra session to consider Army reorganization.

The Army Board of Survey appointed some weeks ago to inquire into the condemnation of three hundred thousand pounds of refrigerated beef consigned to General Miles's Porto Rican expedition during the war, has covered most of the ground involved in its examination, and expects to be able to render its findings very soon. This particular Board was not an outgrowth of the charges made by General Miles concerning the quality of the food furnished the troops. It was appointed in the regular course to inquire into the reasons for the condemnation of this particular cargo, and to decide whether Swift and Co., from whom the beef was procured, or the Government, was responsible for its spoiling, the decision to determine finally whether or not the Government was liable to the contractors for the cost of the beef, which amounts to about \$28,000. The Board is convinced that the beef was in good condition when delivered to the Government by the contractors, that it had not been chemically treated, and that Swift and Co., having fulfilled their part of the contract, are entitled to receive the contract price. The beef was duly discharged at Ponce and it lay on the wharf for a month without any care. No attempt was made to learn its condition during that period, which was sufficiently long to insure, under those conditions, the spoiling of the best of stuff. When opened finally, it was found to be unfit for use, and nothing remained but to condemn it. The officer responsible for this neglect appears to be Maj. John D. Black, Chief Commissary on General Miles's staff, to whom the shipment was consigned, and he was called before the Board of Survey to explain his conduct. He testified that he knew nothing of the shipment, and that he did not understand it to be part of his duty to see that the beef was properly handled upon its delivery at Porto Rico and distributed to the troops.

The President made an important and feeling speech at the dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston, Feb. 16. He said many just and true things, and the following exhibits his own stand perhaps as well as any: "What nation was ever able to write an accurate programme of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power decrees its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities. The President can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements or prescribe their limits. He can't anticipate or avoid the consequences, but he must meet them. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed till the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the stipulations of peace."

The 2d Division Massachusetts Naval Brigade will give a dinner in honor of the members who entered the service of the United States on Thursday, Feb. 23, at the United States Hotel, Boston. This division sent four officers and forty-one men into the Navy and two men into the Army, a total of 47.

ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In response to the notice published in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 24, there was a large meeting at the Army and Navy Club, New York, on Feb. 2 of commissioned officers who served in the Spanish-American War, who definitely organized "The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War," with ninety-seven members. A handsome button, designed by Tiffany & Co., was adopted, combining in a pleasing and artistic manner the American and Spanish national colors, and will be worn by members of the order as soon as they can be manufactured.

The initiation fee is five dollars, and the annual dues three dollars. As the expense is so small, and the objects of the order so worthy, it is hoped by the members that all officers who are eligible will, sooner or later, join the association.

The following was adopted as Article III. of the Constitution:

Membership.

"Any man of good repute shall be eligible to membership in this order who served on the active list, or performed active duty (and who is still in the Service, or who has received an honorable discharge from the same) as a commissioned officer, Regular or Volunteer, during the war with Spain; or who participated in the war as a naval or military Cadet.

"Upon the death of any member of the order, his oldest son, or eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture, shall become eligible to election as a member of the order, as a representative of his ancestor who actually served in the Spanish-American War.

"Every application for membership shall be made in writing, setting forth claims of eligibility, and signed by the applicant, who shall be recommended by two members of the order."

Copies of the constitution, with a list of members, may be obtained by those desiring to join the order upon application to the secretary, Lieut. W. J. Sears, U. S. Navy, 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, 67 Madison avenue, New York.

The following is a list of officers elected on Feb. 2, to hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed:

Commander, Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel, "Rough Riders."

Senior Vice-Commander, John W. Philip, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Junior Vice-Commander, Wallace F. Randolph, Brig. General, U. S. V., Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

Secretary, Walter J. Sears, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

Treasurer, Frank W. Toppin, Ensign, U. S. Navy.

Registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Volunteers.

Chaplain, Charles H. Parks, Chaplain, U. S. Navy.

Members of the Council: Parker W. West, Major, U. S. Army; Leonard Chenery, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy; L. L. Seaman, Major, U. S. Volunteers; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Volunteers; Woodbury Kane, Captain, "Rough Riders;" E. E. Hardin, Captain, U. S. Army; A. E. Hunt, Captain, U. S. Volunteers; Geo. P. Ahern, Captain, U. S. Army; John T. Hilton, Captain, U. S. Volunteers.

The next regular meeting of the order will be the annual meeting, to be held on the 21st of April, when a badge, or insignia, will be adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

CLAIMS FOR PRIZE MONEY.

Among the documents on the subject of prize claims referred to the Court of Claims, as stated last week, is the following:

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate.

Guantanamo Bay, July 29, 1898.

Sir: In forwarding the accompanying prize lists I have to say that this ship had the Colon and all the pursuing ships clearly in view; that we could observe with great distinctness the splash of the fall of the shell fired from the Oregon in the direction of the Colon, and that when one of the Oregon's shells fell beyond the Colon it was cheered by many who were observing from his ship. All this is clear proof of the proximity of this ship to the Colon, which I estimate at about seven and one-half miles when she turned in. The Oregon was distant from her, bearing well on our port bow, about four and one-half miles, as is shown by the elevation used to reach her, viz.: beginning at 8,500 yards, rising to 9,500, and ending at 8,900, "right astern and close" (report by Oregon to Commander-in-Chief, No. 20, July 27, 1898). The Brooklyn was from two to three miles still further to the southward (seaward), but toward the close of the pursuit she gradually closed to a less distance. The Texas I estimate to have been about four miles astern of the Oregon, and about three points forward of our beam.

The question of what is signal distance is, of course, a moot one; ordinary day signals may at times be read at great distances; very frequently they cannot be read even when close at hand.

The point is whether a ship is in position to assist in a capture, and this ship undoubtedly was in such position. She would have overhauled the Colon had all the other ships failed to do so; and not only this, but she was in such position that had the Colon turned and attempted to escape eastward this ship was the only one which could have surely blocked her way. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK.

Captain, United States Navy, Commanding.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Fred M. Munger, of the Revenue cutter Manning, also claims a share of the prize money for himself and his crew. He says: "I base my claim on the fact that this ship was in signaling distance of the flagship New York at the commencement of the engagement, the New York being off Altares and this ship off Daiquiri, five miles east."

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The committee in charge of the coming tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 20 to 25, have decided upon a programme of twenty-two athletic and cycling events. The proposed alliance between the Military League and the L. A. W. has been agreed to. The difficult task of reproducing the charge up San Juan Hill will be undertaken. Whether the League will decide the moot question of who did it is not announced. It was decided to have three reviews during the week. On Monday evening the review of the Army, on Wednesday detachments from the war vessels stationed in the vicinity, and on Friday the review of the National Guard by Gov. Roosevelt. On Wednesday afternoon a special matinee will be given the inmates of orphan asylums and juvenile institutions. Many prominent persons have accepted positions on the Honorary Military Committee, among them, Gov. Roosevelt, Gen. Nelson A. Miles,

Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adm. W. S. Schley, Commo. J. W. Philip, Gen. W. D. Whipple, Gen. Daniel Sickles, Gen. W. S. Worth, Adj. Gen. A. D. Andrews, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Maj. E. H. Briggs, and Capt. J. W. Miller.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Feb. 8, 1899.

The 24th Infantry is in receipt of a beautiful silk flag made by the ladies of the White Rose Mission, of New York, and presented to the regiment in token of the appreciation of the bravery shown by the regiment in the Santiago campaign. It is a beautiful silk flag, the national colors, and the stars are worked in white silk. The name of the regiment is worked in silver on one of the stripes. The flag will be presented to the regiment with the proper ceremonies as soon as the weather will permit, and will take the place of the battle-worn colors of San Juan.

A few days ago the fire call was sounded in the post and the companies turned out in response. The fire proved to be in the frame building used as quarters by Pvt. Crabbs and his family. The flames had gained too much headway, however, to save the building, and it was a total loss. But the prompt work of some of the soldiers saved all of the furniture.

Pvt. George E. Roberts, Co. M, died in the hospital a few days ago, and was interred with military honors in the post cemetery.

The Williams and Price minstrel organization, which was started in the post some time ago, has been disbanded on account of losing nearly all of its members through discharge from the service.

Capt. Batchelor is expected to rejoin the regiment from leave of absence on the 12th. Lieut. Keene is also expected back on the 27th. The officers and ladies of the post gave a most delightful dance in the post hall a few nights ago. This was the first one which they have given since the return of the regiment.

During the long, cold winter evenings it is a favorite pastime of the soldiers to gather around the roaring fire in one of the company quarters and exchange tales of the battle of San Juan. Some of these are very amusing and interesting. The other day one of the men was talking about it, when he remarked, "Gosh, but when I was up on dat hill I jest wisht fer one of dem big guns. Golly, but I cud 'a' made dem dagoes hump. But I knows bettah now. I ain't goin' to have nuffin' to do wif artillery. I gets up close to dem onct an' dis yere chile got anuff. Golly, how dem skrapnl did hum. Ouah cannons wuz jest like dey wuz magnificated. Yes, suh. Dey drawd evry Spanish shell jest like a magnet draws a nail. Gosh, but it wuz unhelthy roun' dere. Dem peeces of skrapnl come so quick all I cud see wuz de hol in de groun' an' den we got outen dere an' I tell you we wuz mity glad, too."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 14.

The social event of the season at Annapolis, and that carries a broad meaning, was the Loomis fancy dress ball, given Friday evening, Feb. 10, at the assembly rooms in Annapolis. This is the very hall which the Father of his Country often graced with his presence when the festivities of Annapolis were one of the colonial wonders. Invitations were issued for "four hundred," and expense was not counted, nor pains considered in preparing for the entertainment. Five hundred yards of bunting were used, and the rooms were dressed and decorated under the direction of Paymr. J. P. Loomis, assisted by Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. C. W. Bartlett. The panorama of four hundred men and women, dressed in the historic, the modern, the classic and the grotesque, was resplendent. In the gallery were Chief Engr. Kearney, Lieut. Osterhaus, Prof. Hendrickson and others.

The Naval Academy Band furnished the orchestra. When the music opened at 9 p. m., a few Volunteer dancers took the floor. Miss Loomis and Mr. Hamilton Gale successfully brought the file into alignment. In the minuet the dancers appeared in the court costume of Louis XV, the gentlemen in short trousers, wigs and swords, the ladies in powdered hair and ancient attire. The gentlemen were Messrs. Gail, Bates, Forbes, and Dr. Pigott. Their partners were Misses Loomis, Duval, Milligan and Roman. After the minuet followed the piquant Spanish dance, with musical castenets, by the Misses Dyer, daughters of Lieut. Dyer, who were dressed as Spanish girls. The ball was now on, and in the waltz, two-step and lancers that followed the bluejacket danced with Queen Elizabeth and Marie Antoinette; Rough Riders with Spanish maidens, and the Colored Mammy was partner with famous historic characters, regardless of the anachronisms of the situation.

Among the naval people taking part were: Winter, Mrs. Bartlett; Red Cross nurse, Mrs. Osterhaus; Poppy, Miss Craven; Old Fashioned Girl, Miss Terry; Carmen, the Cigarette Girl, Mrs. Allen; Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Howard; Morning, Miss Murray; Style of 1830, Mrs. Gove; Two Little Girls in Blue, Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Shipley; French Maid, Mrs. Earle; Sailor Girl, Mrs. Fullam; Japanese Maidens, Mrs. Dorn and Mrs. Laws; Queen of Spades, Mrs. Halsey; Night, Mrs. Terry; Day, Miss Murray; Mary Quite Contrary, Mrs. Lloyd; Mother Hubbard, Mrs. Pierce; Shepherdess, Mrs. Atwater; Turkish Woman, Mrs. Sharp; Queen of Diamonds, Mrs. Nelson; Gypsy, Miss Loomis; She Devil, Mrs. Marion; Daisy, Miss Smith; Puritan Settler, Mrs. Jackson, daughter of Adm. Sampson, whose wife also was present in the costume of 1830. Hobson, Lieut. Gove; Snow Man, Col. McLane Tilton; Aguinardo, Mr. Bullard; Lone Fisherman, Lieut. Shipley; Naval Cadet, Lieut. Fullam; Vassar Girl, Miss Thomas; Muscateer, Dr. Pigott; Mexican Cowboy, Lieut. Bartlett; French Cooks, Prof. Marion and Mr. Merriam; Indian, Lieut. Hill; Bedouin, Prof. Brown; Teddy Roosevelt, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell; Jack of Clubs, Ensign Laws; Scotch Highlander, Lieut. Brittain; French Baker, Lieut. Atwater; Knight of the Middle Ages, Naval Cadet Eggert; White Wings, 4-11-44, Lieut. Schell; Mrs. Anna Jeffers, mother of Cadet Jeffers, appeared as the old Southern colored Mammy, and acted her part admirably.

In this varied array of costumes there were many beautiful gowns, especially of a lady who impersonated Marie Antoinette. Paymr. Loomis and the Misses Loomis received under a canopy and performed this pleasant function with ease, grace and genuine hospitality. The magnificence, success and brilliancy of the evening have not been surpassed in this generation.

The following is the standing of the third class of naval cadets, as determined by the late semi-annual examination, many changes having taken place since the annual examination last June:

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| * 1. W. R. Fogarty, O. | 36. I. E. Bass, Miss. |
| * 2. C. A. Conway, Mich. | 37. O. W. Fowler, Ia. |

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| * 3. E. J. King, O. | 38. W. Bertholf, N. J. |
| * 4. W. H. Steinhagen, Ind. | 39. J. H. Walsh, Wash. |
| * 5. S. M. Henry, N. Y. | 40. E. C. Hammer, Jr., Va. |
| * 6. J. A. Fuer, Wis. | 41. W. H. Allen, S. C. |
| * 7. A. G. Howe, Ind. | 42. R. S. Manley, Kan. |
| * 8. B. A. Long, Cal. | 43. R. Williams, N. Y. |
| * 9. C. W. Fischer, Jr., Md. | 44. C. L. Bruff, N. Y. |
| * 10. J. T. Burwell, Va. | 45. J. H. Furse, Ga. |
| * 11. I. I. Yates, N. Y. | 46. G. Whitlock, Minn. |
| * 12. T. R. Kurtz, Minn. | 47. J. F. Green, N. C. |
| * 13. J. P. Jackson, N. J. | 48. W. N. Vernou, Mich. |
| 14. R. S. Keyes, O. | 49. E. E. Spafford, Vt. |
| 15. G. C. Westervelt, Tex. | 50. W. E. Pye, Minn. |
| 16. W. Norris, Pa. | 51. G. P. Nightingale, N. Y. |
| 17. E. A. Brooks, Tenn. | 52. J. J. Fitzpatrick, La. |
| 18. A. Andrews, Tex. | 53. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa. |
| 19. H. L. Roosevelt, N. Y. | 54. C. Goodrich, Conn. |
| 20. L. S. Cox, Jr., N. J. | 55. J. Downes, Jr., at large. |
| 21. J. M. Enoch, Miss. | 56. O. H. Oakley, Neb. |
| 22. F. L. Oliver, N. C. | 57. W. W. Galbraith, Tenn. |
| 23. H. E. Cook, Mass. | 58. J. L. Hileman, Va. |
| 24. H. C. Richardson, Pa. | 59. T. A. Kittinger, Ind. |
| 25. J. C. Fremont, N. Y. | 60. G. F. Neal, Tenn. |
| 26. B. Wygant, Fla. | 61. F. R. McCarry, Ark. |
| 27. P. W. Foote, N. C. | 62. G. F. Blair, Mich. |
| 28. J. L. Ackerson, Mich. | 63. N. K. Perry, Jr., S. C. |
| 29. L. B. McBride, Pa. | 64. L. Moore, N. Y. |
| 30. A. P. Fairfield, Me. | 65. J. V. Babcock, Ia. |
| 31. M. H. Simons, R. I. | 66. J. B. Gay, S. D. |
| 32. F. McCommon, Mo. | 67. H. Colvocoresses, N. J. |
| 33. J. J. Hannigan, Ill. | 68. G. W. S. Castle, Wis. |
| 34. M. G. Cook, Kan. | 69. R. F. Zogbaum, N. Y. |
| 35. B. C. Allen, Kan. | 70. J. Rogers, at large. |

Those marked with stars (*) are star members of the class receiving 85 per cent. of the multiple.

Only a portion of the fourth class's standing has been summed up. This is the youngest or "pleb" class that came in last October. There are a remarkable number of ties in the class. Where they exist the ties are numbered by the lowest number. The class started out with 93 members, but lost eight by resignation. Of the seventy-five, fifteen have resigned, and four, Cadets Fred M. Eslick, of Tennessee; Fred H. Poteet, of Missouri; Thos. A. Mott, of North Carolina, and Abram Claude, of Maryland, are on sick leave. The first twenty-three of the class stand in order of merit as follows: 1. Leroy Brooks, Jr., Ohio. 2. Semmes Read, West Virginia. 3. Emory S. Land, Wyoming. 4. Horace S. Klyce, Arkansas. 5. Philip M. O'Reilly, Pennsylvania. 6. Henry G. S. Wallace, Colorado. 7. Andrew A. Peterson, New York. 8. Ralph M. Griswold, Massachusetts. 9. Franklin W. Osburn, Oregon. 10. David A. Weaver, Georgia. 11. John H. Blackburn, Massachusetts. 12. Donald Cameron Bingham, Alabama. 13. Robert Wallace, Jr., Kentucky. 14. Harold D. Childs, Vermont. 15. James O. Richardson, Texas. 16. Harry A. Baldrige, Missouri. 17. Clayton M. Stimmers, Pennsylvania. 18. Mayer L. Goldman, Louisiana. 19. Gifford Darst, West Virginia. 20. Adolphus Staton, North Carolina. 21. Edward J. Marquart, Indiana. 22. Roe R. Adams, Illinois.

Star members who received 85 per cent. of the highest possible mark in their studies. Naval Cadet Bingham, the cadet whose smallness of stature is so notable, stood No. 1 in mathematics in his class, the principal branch in the Academy.

The following naval cadets have resigned: Second class, William H. Shea, of New York, and Kirby B. Crittenden, of Missouri. Fourth class, Kelly D. Alsop, of Mississippi; William Ancrum, of South Carolina; Herbert M. Apted, of Massachusetts; John S. Arwine, Jr., of Indiana; John M. Austin, of Alabama; Daniel T. Ghent, of Texas; Asa E. L. Hart, of New York; Christopher J. Hickman, of Kentucky; Daniel J. Murphy, of California; Clarence H. Price, of Georgia; William T. St. George, of New York; George N. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and William H. Wallhall, of Missouri.

Naval Cadets Henry Lake Wyman, of Illinois, and John G. Church, of Ohio, while skating Saturday afternoon on the Severn, three miles from Annapolis, broke through the ice. Cadet Church was the first to break in and was assisted by Cadet Wyman. Both were thoroughly drenched with water, and after reaching shore made their way to the house of Mr. James Woodward. Their frozen clothes had to be cut from them. Mr. Woodward rendered assistance, and then came down to the Naval Academy and informed the officer of the day, Cadets Geo. W. Landenberger, of Pennsylvania, and Herbert C. Cocke, of Virginia, volunteered to go to the assistance of Cadets Wyman and Church. These with two seamen carrying dry clothing were sent to the relief of the unfortunate cadets, who arrived safely at the Naval Academy at 9 p. m. Cadet Landenberger himself had an icy bath earlier in the afternoon off the Santee, and had received assistance from the cadets and seamen on the ship. Paul Sargent and Alfred Miles also broke through the ice off the Naval Academy, but got out without assistance.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Lieut. Edward Lloyd, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet Charles R. Train, of New York, received at the naval cadets' hop this evening.

THE OFFICER'S WEAPON.

The London "Globe" says that useful experience has been gained in the Sudan, and profitable discussion is taking place in India regarding the weapon upon which the British officer should rely in warfare. Accidents will occur in the best regulated campaign, when an officer, instead of being able to direct the operations of his men with coolness and precision, will be found fighting with vigor and fury to save his own life in the midst of a rush of enemies. What weapon should he have in his left hand on such occasions? It is admitted on all sides that the sword in the right, especially the pointing sword of the infantry officer, is inadequate. In expert hands it might be passed through the bodies of a score of assailants, reaching a vital spot each time, but for the unfortunate fact that it would not prevent any assailant from getting his blow in also; and an officer upon whom a tulwar has fallen with the strong sweep of a fanatic's arm is—to put it mildly—incapacitated for fencing with coolness and precision. The service revolver with the new "man-stopping" bullet is, on the other hand, satisfactory in dealing with a rush of savages, but it is soon emptied, and lacks the automatic repeating action of the Mauser pistol. In the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, at least, according to Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, one officer owed his life to the Mauser pistol. With his ten shots he wounded or killed every man who attacked him, but one round fewer would have been one round too few. On the other hand, where fanatics such as our officers have to face on the Indian frontier are concerned, the Mauser bullet lacks stopping power; and there is doubt whether it is powerful enough, except at very short range, to bring out the expansive properties of the Woolwich or Dum Dum bullet. What is wanted, therefore, is a weapon on the Mauser plan firing a man-stopping bullet; for, though a British officer may not need his revolver often, when he does he needs it badly.

THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT.

The maneuvers of the French torpedo boat *Gustave Zede*, to which Mr. Lockroy alluded recently in the Chamber of Deputies, are described by a French paper. "Appearing about 500 meters from the *Magenta* to take aim, the boat sank before the guns could be trained on it, and appeared 300 meters nearer, when, according to one account, it accomplished the extraordinary exploit of sending a torpedo in an absolutely straight line between the funnels of the battleship. The French journalist remarks that had the torpedo been loaded the *Magenta* would have gone to the bottom. Having theoretically sunk the battleship, the *Gustave Zede* disappeared and came to the surface again 100 meters behind the vessel. The maneuvering was so rapid that the gunners were utterly nonplussed, not only by the instantaneous and erratic appearance, but also by the small target offered when at any distance. There was a general impression that it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to sink the torpedo boat. The construction of the boat is a carefully guarded secret. It has an 'eye' which is probably the lookout, and the only part of the craft which is necessarily exposed when the boat rises to take an observation. It cannot be used for getting the bearing under water, as the tactics of the boat are invariably the same. It rises about 500 meters from the vessel to be attacked, and, after taking aim, sinks; and, continuing in a straight line, reappears 300 meters further on, when it discharges the torpedo. During its submersion its target may be moving, and if the boat has been discovered its motion may be very erratic to the course of the submarine boat. As the *Zede* is propelled by the force of storage batteries its range of action is very small, and the French are building a boat to be called the *Narval*, designed by M. Laubeuf, which will run by steam on the surface and by electricity when submerged. The engine works a dynamo which can be used to charge the storage batteries. When the boat is to go under water the funnel is unshipped and the boat propelled by electrical power. It is said that the *Narval* will carry enough fuel to steam 26 miles in twenty-four hours at 12 knots, or 624 miles in seventy-eight hours at eight knots. Under water it will do 25 miles at eight knots." These submarine trials have aroused great enthusiasm in France and the "Matin" has opened a subscription to present a submarine boat, to be named the *Francis*, to the French Navy, the occasion being seized of giving Frenchmen the opportunity of displaying their patriotism and practical unanimity in the matter. A naval officer who was present at the experiments with the *Gustave Zede* answers in "Matin" the suggestion that the vessel's whereabouts might be discovered by means of a balloon. He says that one of the ironclads of the Mediterranean fleet possessed a captive balloon, and it was found that the white hull of the *Gustave Zede* could be distinguished beneath the waters to a depth of over twenty-two feet. When, however, the vessel had been repainted a blue-gray it was only discernible within a depth of eight feet.

A LOVING CUP TO MRS. SAMPSON.

A loving cup was presented to Mrs. Sampson by the commanding officers of the fleet which served in the West Indies during the war. The cup is beautifully designed in silver and gold and the standard has an appropriate design, suggested by the officers, and formed of the four parts of the four principal Spanish vessels in Cervara's squadron, each with one gun projecting from its turret. Commo. Higginson made the presentation speech, saying: "This testimonial, which has taken the form of a loving cup, the contributors desire to present to you as a token of their personal affection and esteem for your husband as a man and also as a token of their great respect and admiration for the great ability displayed by him as Commander-in-Chief. Nelson once boasted in one of his letters that he was served by a band of brothers; but no Commander-in-Chief was ever served by a more devoted band of brothers than was your husband during the late war, and one of our pleasant recollections is the uniform consideration and courtesy with which we were always received by the Admiral in all our official intercourse with him. No responsibility, no official burden or anxiety ever caused him to vary for one instant from the calm serenity of his manner. He wore at all times the great mantle of his authority with a simple dignity and a gentle refinement which is rarely seen, and once seen is never forgotten."

Mrs. Sampson replied in a well chosen speech, in which she said: "Gentlemen: I wish I could say what is in my thought; but I feel almost too much to think. If you will be patient with me I will try. Whatever praise my husband may ever receive from any source, your regard I know is worth more to him than all the rest. And an impartial judge who looks at this beautiful cup would say that so far as sentiment can be weighed and measured this expresses adequately a great measure and weight of fine feeling. I who know him best know best that he deserves it all. But that you should put my name upon the cup and give into my keeping this expression of your regard for him is an honor that I feel beyond power to express. It shall be always my most precious of material treasures. After us, our children shall cherish it; and perhaps the day will come when it will be an heirloom that claims far more meaning than most heirlooms can summon."

"But, gentlemen, you do not know all its value. To you it means the fair expression of your regard for the man. This man is far more to me than he is to you, and your regard means more to me than it can to you; for you do not see all sides of the gift. You omit the force, the character of the givers. Each man who hears me will acknowledge that I am right, but each will leave himself out. And who can properly measure his own place in the eternal plan of things? So, perhaps, I alone have a little inkling of the full value of this gift."

CUBA.

A select few of the Cubans had a lesson in military punctuality lately. The Spaniards dismantled the repair shop in the Havana Navy Yard, which resulted in loss of employment by a large number of laborers. They organized a procession, which was to call on Gen. Ludlow, but the parade started two hours late, and when the laborers arrived at Gen. Ludlow's quarters, at 4 p. m., he had gone out driving.

Gen. Brooke, commanding at Havana, reports the death of Corp'l. J. M. Hill, 5th U. S. Inf., malarial fever, Santiago, Feb. 1, and two among the Volunteers. Gen. Castellanos left Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 6 with the last Spanish soldier on the island. The Spanish Government has put forth the greatest exertions to perform its treaty obligations, and we with our small experience of over-sea expeditions ought to recognize her energy.

The old Spanish postal service in Cuba has been abolished and a new one under the regulations of the United States Postoffice established.

THE PEACE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Nearly six months have been required to complete the transactions resulting in peace, so far as the United States is concerned, and four months yet remain of the period within which ratifications must be exchanged at Washington. The protocol was signed Aug. 12, 1898, by Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. An armistice and the suspension of hostilities followed immediately. On Aug. 26 President McKinley named the American Commissioners. The Commissioners left New York on Sept. 17, and arrived in Paris ten days later. The first joint session of the commissions for the two Governments was held on Oct. 1. For over two months almost daily sessions were held, at which propositions and counter-propositions were exchanged, until finally the diplomatic contest was ended by the signing of the treaty by the Commissioners of both Powers on Dec. 10. On Jan. 4, 1899, the treaty was transmitted to the Senate by the President. It was read in executive session and at once referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee reported the treaty favorably on Jan. 11.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

For the President of the United States: WILLIAM R. DAY, CUBAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P. FRYE, GEORGE GRAY and WHITEHAW REID, citizens of the United States; and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain: Don EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, President of the Senate; Don BUENAVENTURA DE ABAZUZA, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don JOSE DE GARCIA, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don WENCESLAO RAMIREZ DE VILLA, URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don RAFAEL CERERO, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II. Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas.

ARTICLE III. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bacil, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV. The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE V. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question will be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may in the meantime purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE VI. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE VII. The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba, and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII. In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX. Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI. The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII. Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII. The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV. Spain shall have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV. The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

ARTICLE XVI. It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight.

[Here follow the signatures and seals.]

In the House, Feb. 4, Mr. Gaines presented an affidavit from Mike J. McGuire, late Co. D, 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, who alleges that he had his hip dislocated by falling down the hatch of the *Rio Grande* and is permanently disabled by the neglect of the Surgeons to give him proper attention. He says that the Surgeons on board did nothing but put cold water on his hip and that on going ashore he was left for three weeks in the regimental hospital, receiving nothing but the cold water treatment and rubbing the hip with wet cloths which caused distress. He further says: "I was then sent to the Spanish hospital in Cuba, and was there examined by Surgeons, Maj. Robertson, Quinten, and Carr, and Surg. McHenry of the U. S. A. These Surgeons, with others, examined me about four times, standing me on my feet and measuring my legs, but never trying to pull the injured one into place—in fact, did nothing for me, except the cold-water applications, and even refused to give me any liniment to rub my leg with when I requested it. I made repeated requests of Maj. Surg. Robertson and Maj. Surg. Carr for my discharge, but no attention was paid to them until Gen. Wood, about three weeks before my discharge, made an inspection of the hospital when he inquired into my case. Upon learning the facts he reprimanded the Surgeons and declared that I had been shamefully neglected and that I ought to sue the Surgeons for \$20,000 damages, and ordered my immediate discharge."

The following Cadet appointments were made to the Military Academy previous to Feb. 10: Clifton M. Butler, Albany, Ore., 1st Dist.; Thomas W. Hammond (alt.), Ashland, Ore., 1st Dist.; Frederick S. Moulton (alt.), Ironton, O., 10th Dist.; Truman W. Carrithers, Fairbury, Ill., 11th Dist.; Clem C. Austin (alt.), Streator, Ill., 11th Dist.; Bertus H. Moore, Atlanta, O., 7th Dist.; Fred H. Smith (alt.), Troy, O., 7th Dist.

CASUALTIES IN CUBA.

We continue here the list of the dead soldiers who were buried in Cuba, and whose remains, if not already brought to this country, will be transferred under the direction of A. Q. M. Gen. J. M. Moore.

Lindquist, John N., C, 3d Inf., Aug. 12.
Lines, Max, G, 9th Inf., July 19.
Linsener, Carl, F, 12th Inf., Aug. 16.
Little, Andrew, G, 2d Mass., Aug. 22.
LLEWELLYN, ALEXANDER, Corp., K, 1st Cav., June 24.
Logan, William R., F, 2d Art., July 16.
Logue, David, B, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
Loneragan, Daniel, H, 13th Inf., July 1.
Long, John W., G, 7th Inf., July 1.
Longway, Thomas, B, 9th Inf., July 1.
Losee, Frank, B, 9th Inf., June 23.
Louis, Clarence C., F, 2d Inf., Aug. 30.
Lounny, Henry D., F, 20th Inf., Aug. 12.
Lovejoy, George B., E, 34th Mich., Sept. 12.
Lutz, Eugene A., G, 1st U. S. V. Cav., Aug. 15.
Lyman, Henry E., D, 10th Inf., July 1.
Lynch, Fred. W., F, 22d Inf., July 12.
Lyons, Frank, Cavalian, Oct. 4.
Lyttton, John A., C, 2d Inf., July 2.
Macmillan, Norman J. G., M, 71st N. Y., Aug. 20.
Maguire, John J., G, 7th Inf., July 1.
Maher, Daniel D., F, 7th Inf., July 1.
MAHER, THOMAS, Sergt., H, 21st Inf., Aug. 21.
Mahoney, Patrick H., D, 20th Inf., July 20.
Malahan, Arthur, L, 33d Mich., Aug. 17.
Malone, John J., B, 2d Mass., July 2.
Maloney, Daniel J., G, 33d Mich., Aug. 13.
Manley, William D., H, 16th Inf., Sept. 4.
Marr, Otis, K, 33d Mich., July 11.
Marrison, Willis S., Trumpeter, D, 9th Mass., Sept. 20.
Mars, Ward, I, 33d Mich., July 24.
Martens, Richard, G, 71st N. Y., Aug. 28.
Martin, George, L, 34th Mich., Aug. 3.
Martin, James A., H, 33d Mich., July 20.
Massa, Anthony, A, 7th Inf., Aug. 6.
Maupin, Socrates, G, 1st D. C., Aug. 13.
Maxie, William, G, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 28.
MAXIE, CHARLES, Sergt., A, 2d Inf., July 1.
Mayo, Silas Isley, C, 2d Mass., Aug. 1.
Meade, Charles M., Musician, C, 5th Inf., July 1.
Meadows, Daniel P., C, 16th Inf., Aug. 14.
Meillon, Ragnar, I, 9th Mass., Aug. 7.
Meidig, John, K, 16th Inf., Aug. 12.
Mercer, David, E, 3d Cav., Aug. 4.
Messett, Edward, G, 7th Inf., Aug. 1.
MICHAEL, HARRY, Sergt., K, 5th Inf., Oct. 30.
Michaux, Lawrence, C, 8th Ill., Sept. 14.
MICHIE, DENNIS M., Lieut., A, 17th Inf., July 1.
Mickelson, Albert, A, 1st Ill., Aug. 8.
MICKELSON, HENRY J., Corp., A, 1st Ill., Aug. 8.
Miller, Charles F., C, 8th Ohio, Aug. 2.
Miller, Henry, Sergt., E, 3d Inf., Aug. 11.
Miller, James H., D, 2d Inf., Aug. 25.
MILLER, JOHN R., Corp., G, 24th Inf., July 1.
Miller, John S., E, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 16.
MILLER, RAIMUND, Sergt., F, 12th Inf., July 1.
Miller, Theodore W., D, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 8.
MILLER, VICTOR, Sergt., E, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 24.
Minnis, John F., A, 2d Inf., July 30.
Minor, Edward G., L, 5th Inf., Oct. 6.
Miroski, John A., M, 1st Ill., Aug. 27.
Missall, Adolph H., F, 3d Inf., Aug. 12.
Mitchell, Charles C., L, 8th Ohio, Sept. 4.
Mitchell, John D., F, 8th Ohio, Sept. 4.
Mitchell, Thomas A., C, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 24.
Monahan, Patrick J., R, 7th Inf., Aug. 16.
Montgomery, H. A., 24th Inf., Aug. 17.
Moody, Frank E., K, 2d Mass., July 1.
MOORE, EDWARD B., Corp., H, 8th Inf., Aug. 12.
Moore, Joseph B., Band, 4th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 12.
Moriarty, Jas. D., E, 9th Mass., Aug. 17.
Morris, Joseph, Bugler, C, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 17.
MORRISON, THEOPHILUS W., Capt., 16th Inf., July 1.
Mosley, Joseph, D, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 3.
Mosley, William J., H, 24th Inf., Aug. 11.
Moss, Edward, H, 23d Kan., Nov. 11.
Moss, Jesse S., Corp., B, 24th Inf., July 1.
Muck, Frank J., D, 34th Mich., Aug. 7.
Mulford, Thomas H., L, 1st Ill., Aug. 25.
Mullen, James M., F, 6th Inf., July 1.
Munden, John A., E, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 2.
Munger, Eugene, C, 1st Cav., Sept. 3.
Murphy, John J., A, 9th Mass., Aug. 24.
Murphy, Thomas, E, 8th Inf., Aug. 4.
Murry, Martin T., F, 22d Inf., July 2.
MYERS, CHARLES, Corp., E, 8th Inf., July 1.
Myhan, Joseph F., A, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 24.
Myott, Edward, L, 34th Mich., Aug. 13.
McAllister, Arthur C., I, 7th Inf., July 1.
McAlpin, William E., I, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 15.
McBride, Bernard, I, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Aug. 23.
McBride, John, B, 17th Inf., July 1.
McCafferty, David, E, 2d Inf., July 29.
McCarthy, Daniel F., I, 2d Inf., July 23.
McCARNEY, JAMES F., Sergt., K, 1st Art., July 1.
McCARNEY, TIMOTHY K., Sergt., A, 13th Inf., Aug. 24.
McCARNEY, JOHN W., Corp., D, 10th Inf., July 1.
McClatchey, James E., C, 6th Cav., July 3.
McClatchey, Robert, C, 21st Inf., July 1.
McClarie, Felix, G, 10th Inf., July 1.
McClanahan, Jesse T., A, 2d Cav., July 17.
McCONNELL, OLIVER M., Corp., H, 20th Inf., July 5.
McCONVILLE, JOHN, Corp., B, 6th Inf., July 1.
McCORKLE, HARRY L., 2d Lieut., 35th Inf., July 1.
McCormick, Lawton V. V., K, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 15.
McCREERY, GEORGE, Maj., and Surg., U. S. A., Aug. 23.
McCutchin, Charles H., D, 9th Inf., Aug. 16.
McDoyle, Moses, H, 8th Ohio, Aug. 8.
McDonald, John A., D, 34th Mich., July 31.
McDonald, Terrence M., Musician, D, 17th Inf., Aug. 11.
McDonald, William, E, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 4.
McFadden, Joseph W., G, 1st Cav., Aug. 14.
McFARLANE, MICHAEL, Sergt., B, 1st Cav., July 1.
McGouldrick, Michael, C, 1st Inf., July 28.
McGowan, James, B, 9th Inf., Aug. 12.
McGraw, Patrick, B, 7th Inf., July 1.
McGuire, Harvey, E, 6th Inf., Aug. 10.
McIlwain, William J., D, 13th Inf., July 1.
McIntosh, Daniel, D, 8th Inf., July 2.
McLaughlin, George P., B, 9th Mass., Aug. 6.
McLEAN, FRANK H., Corp., A, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 19.
McLain, Jeremiah P., L, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 10.
McLEOD, WILLIAM E., Sergt., A, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 7.
McLoughlin, Eugene B., A, 9th Mass., Aug. 16.
McNamara, John H., K, 9th Mass., Aug. 13.
Naftzger, Fern R., D, 8th Ohio, Aug. 19.
Narcisse, Joseph, C, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 7.
Nash, John, C, 5th Inf., Sept. 12.
Neal, Edward, F, 6th Inf., July 1.
Neilson, Jens C., Blacksmith, 2d Cav., July 17.
Nelson, Arthur, B, 8th Ohio, Aug. 1.
Nelson, Charles C., G, 3d Inf., July 12.
Nelson, John E., C, 6th Inf., July 3.
Nelson, Louis, I, 20th Inf., July 24.
Newman, Warren S., E, 16th Inf., July 23.
Nickens, Samuel, Musician, B, 8th Ill., Oct. 6.
NIKODIM, JOHN J., Corp., K, 1st Ill., Sept. 17.
Noblett, David, G, 13th Inf., July 28.
Nordman, Lauthing C., A, 5th Inf., Oct. 1.
Norfolk, Oliver B., B, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
NOTTINGHAM, BARTON C., Corp., K, 33d Mich., Aug. 5.
O'Brien, Joseph J., C, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 19.
O'Brien, John G., G, 1st Ill., Aug. 29.
O'BRIEN, MICHAEL, Sergt., D, 16th Inf., July 1.
O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J., 1st Lieut., A, 5th Inf., Sept. 16.
O'Connell, Daniel, D, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 2.
O'Connor, John E., K, 71st N. Y., Aug. 11.
O'CONNOR, MICHAEL J., Maj., 9th Mass., Aug. 6.
O'Dowd, John R., A, 7th Inf., July 1.
OLIVER, JOHN, Sergt., E, 34th Mich., Aug. 2.
O'Malley, Michael F., K, 9th Mass., Aug. 20.
O'NEILL, WILLIAM, Capt., A, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
Ond, J. G., 1st Lieut., 6th Inf., July 1.
O'Shea, Richard, A, 9th Inf., Sept. 2.
Owens, Daniel D., D, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 14.
Packard, Arthur H., G, 2d Mass., July 1.
PARK, W. A. (not on rolls), Sergt., H, 12th Inf., July 1.
Pausler, Max H., D, 33d Mich., July 20.
Pavine, French, B, 25th Inf., July 1.
Pazaur, John, C, 8th Inf., July 1.
Peacock, William R., E, 2d Inf., July 23.
Pease, Harry L., H, 8th Inf., Aug. 4.
PEIKOTTO, D. L. M., Capt., 3d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 24.
Penn, Edward, D, 24th Inf., Aug. 5.
Pepper, John J., E, 6th Inf., Aug. 8.
Perkins, Merrill D., A, 7th Inf., Aug. 9.
Perkins, Millard F., Wagoner, B, 6th Cav., July 2.
Peterson, Arvid T., K, 1st Ill., Aug. 31.
Phelps, John B., D, 25th Inf., July 1.
Phillips, Jacob P., E, 24th Inf., Aug. 14.
Pike, William L., E, 2d Mass., Aug. 7.
Pillar, John, D, 5th Inf., Sept. 10.
PIPER, WILLIAM C., Corp., K, 2d Mass., Aug. 4.
PIXTON, WILLIAM A., Corp., B, 1st Cav., July 1.
Plonde, Edward, E, 21st Inf., July 1.
Poole, Guy E., D, 33d Mich., Sept. 13.
Poole, Thomas, Trumpeter, E, 3d Inf., July 2.
Poore, William F., K, 1st D. C., July 26.
Powell, Sanford G., R, 16th Inf., Aug. 14.
Powell, William, D, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 9.
Power, Sylvester, E, 2d Cav., July 31.
Powers, Charles A., C, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Aug. 18.
Prather, John H., H, 4th Art., Aug. 15.
Preger, William, A, 71st N. Y., July 1.
Primus, Willie, L, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 18.
Proust, John A., H, 8th Inf., July 29.
Provost, G. N., Artificer, I, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 24.
Pugh, James T., R, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Dec. 20.
Pugh, William J., B, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 30.
Pullman, Alexander, D, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 13.
QUIRKE, JAMES, Corp., G, 12th Inf., Aug. 23.
Quirke, Thomas C., D, 8th Inf., Aug. 16.
Ramsay, Robert, C, 24th Inf., Aug. 6.
Randall, Harvey, 2d Mass., Aug. 12.
RAPON, LOUIS C., Corp., K, 5th Inf., Oct. 27.
RAY, JOSEPH, Sergt., A, 5th Inf., Oct. 2.
Ray, Melvin, I, 1st Cav., July 1.
REYNOLDS, JOHN, Corp., E, 22d Inf., Aug. 10.
Reed, Benton, D, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Aug. 22.
Reese, Louis, H, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 6.
Reeves, Walter, G, 24th Inf., Aug. 8.
Redinger, Clem, C, 13th Inf., July 1.
Redner, Charles E. (name not found), 10th Inf., Aug. 5.
Reilly, Joseph, G, 7th Inf., Aug. 13.
Reilly, Stephen, E, 5th Inf., Oct. 13.
Requa, Richard M., C, 9th Inf., Aug. 19.
Reynolds, Lewis, A, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
Richards, John, B, 24th Inf., Aug. 21.
Richardson, Albert, Musician, L, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 17.
Richardson, Chas. W., L, 1st Ill., Aug. 20.
Richardson, George A., G, 2d Mass., July 1.
Riley, Benjamin, M, 2d Mass., Aug. 15.
Ritter, Ephraim, G, 5th Inf., Oct. 11.
RIVERS, LAWRENCE W., Sergt., F, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 2.
Roach, Patrick, E, 8th Inf., July 1.
ROBERTSON, TOM, Corp., B, 24th Inf., July 27.
ROBERTS, ROBERT W., Corp., B, 24th Inf., July 1.
ROBINSON, ADOLPH, Sergt., D, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 22.
Robinson, John F., E, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 2.
Roche, Timothy, G, 8th Inf., Aug. 1.
Rodman, Henry, Musician, I, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 2.
ROEGER, FREDERICK, Corp., H, 21st Inf., Aug. 4.
Rollo, Wesley C., K, 3d Cav., July 2.
Rose, Harry R., E, 16th Inf., July 1.
Ross, Charles, I, 1st Cav., Aug. 18.
Ross, Edward J., G, 6th Cav., July 1.
Ross, Harvey R., E, 16th Inf., July 1.
Ross, Reuben, M, 71st N. Y., July 2.
Ross, William J., D, 1st Cav., July 20.
Rote, Frederick, A, 13th Inf., July 1.
ROWELL, CHARLES W., Capt., 22d Inf., July 10.
Royer, Ora N., K, 8th Ohio, Aug. 6.
Ruhl, David, G, 5th Inf., Nov. 22.
Rusher, Luther, F, 5th Inf., Aug. 30.
RUSSELL, MARCUS D., Sergt., G, 1st U. S. V. Cav., June 24.
RUTLEDGE, PAUL, Corp., A, 13th Inf., July 1.
Ryan, Samuel J., G, 7th Inf., July 2.
Ryan, Thomas, C, 2d Inf., July 1.
RYAN, WILLIAM, Sergt., I, 20th Inf., Sept. 14.
Rydberg, Andrew, B, 5d Inf., Aug. 1.
Sawin, William, B, 21st Inf., Aug. 6.
Sauts, Isaac, Cavalian Packer, Sept. 22.
Sauberg, August, E, 7th Inf., July 1.
Sanders, William H., B, 1st U. S. V. Cav., Aug. 12.
Sandoe, George, G, 21st Inf., Aug. 30.
Santo, William T., L, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
Saunders, W. G., B, 9th Mass., Aug. 6.
Sawin, Joseph, A, 7th Inf., Aug. 25.
SCHEIDT, HENRY J., Corp., F, 71st N. Y., July 3.
Schetzel, Ernest A., H, 22d Inf., July 2.
Schmidt, Herman F., M, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 1.
Schneider, Charles, L, 1st Ill., Aug. 10.
SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM A., 1st Lieut., 13th Inf., July 1.
Schubert, Herbert, Hosp. Corps, Sept. 18.
Schofield, Sidney A., K, 71st N. Y., July 1.
Scott, Adolphus C., F, 12th Inf., July 1.
Scott, Charles, Trumpeter, C, 6th Cav., July 2.
Seabright, Ferdinand, L, 33d Mich., July 1.
Sedden, James R., A, 24th Inf., Aug. 18.
Seefeldt, Otto N., D, 5th Inf., Sept. 16.
Seitz, Frank, H, 16th Inf., Sept. 25.
Sharp, Frank E., Musician, C, 33d Mich., Aug. 19.
SHAW, EUGENE L., Sergt., G, 71st N. Y., Aug. 13.
SHAW, HARRY A., Corp., F, 24th Inf., Aug. 2.
Shaw, John A., F, 71st N. Y., Aug. 11.
SHEA, PATRICK J., Corp., A, 7th Inf., July 1.
Sherd, Rinaldo K., H, 34th Mich., July 29.
Shields, George, H, 7th Inf., July 1.
SHIFF, WILLIAM E., 1st Lieut., 10th Cav., Aug. 8.
Showalter, William O., B, 13th Inf., July 1.
Shupert, Herbert E., B, 1st Ill., Sept. 18.
Sills, James P., C, 33d Mich., Aug. 7.
Simons, Charles, F, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 11.
Simpson, Amos J., M, 8th Ohio, Aug. 1.
Sims, William S., H, 6th Inf., July 1.
Sine, William E., E, 17th Inf., July 1.
Skinner, Louis B., E, 71st N. Y., July 1.
Slagter, William H., G, 10th Cav., July 1.
Slaven, John W., G, 7th Inf., July 1.
Slusser, James M., H, 2d Inf., July 2.
Smith, Arthur, M, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 27.
Smith, Ernest, F, 10th Inf., Aug. 12.
Smith, Francis, E, 8th Ohio, Aug. 25.
Smith, James L., K, 4th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 7.
Smith, James M., M, 2d Mass., Aug. 4.
Smith, Joseph M., E, 9th Cav., Aug. 9.
Smith, Paul, B, 8th Inf., Aug. 19.
Smith, Rael H., R, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 5.
Smith, Sandy, H, 24th Inf., Aug. 21.
Smith, Streety L., F, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 6.
SMITH, WILLIAM, Sergt., D, 1st Cav., July 1.
SMITH, WILLIAM H., 1st Lieut., 10th Cav., July 1.
Smoot, John H., A, 10th Cav., July 1.
Snide, James G., B, 2d Inf., Aug. 20.
Snade, Joseph, B, 8th Inf., July 1.
Spencer, Mortimore E., H, 24th Inf., Oct. 5.
Spicer, Walter E., Postmaster at Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 27.
Stallings, James S., R, 32th Inf., July 30.
Stapleford, Charles W., D, 16th Inf., July 2.
Starke, Jacob, Cavalian Cook, 2d Mass., Sept. 10.
Stebbins, Charles A., I, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 25.
Steel, Servando G., F, 23d Kan., Nov. 3.
STEELE, JAMES B., 1st Lieut., Signal Corps, U. S. V., Aug. 8.
Steele, John W., D, 25th Inf., July 1.
STETSON, CLAIR H., Sergt. Maj., 1st Inf., July 12.
Stetson, Fred S., G, 2d Mass., Aug. 15.
Stevens, George, E, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 4.
Stewart, J. Alfred, A, 33d Mich., Aug. 3.
Stewart, Arthur D., C, 2d Mass., Aug. 10.
STEWART, FRANK E., Sergt., Signal Corps, 8th U. S. V., Aug. 12.
Stohman, August, H, 2d Inf., July 9.
Stone, Daniel A., D, 1st Ill., July 20.
Stone, William, H, 16th Inf., July 1.
Stork, Jesse K., A, 1st Cav., June 24.
Stovall, George, D, 10th Cav., July 1.
Strickler, Harry C., R, 13th Inf., July 1.
Strother, Albert, H, 25th Inf., July 1.
STUART, FRANK E., Sergt., U. S. V. Signal Corps, Aug. 12.
Sullivan, Henry, G, 9th Mass., July 23.
Sullivan, Jeremiah J., L, 2d Mass., Aug. 11.
Sullivan, Patrick (not found on roll), E, 7th Inf., July 21.
Sutter, Gustav V., E, 22d Inf., July 1.
Sutton, Edward, Wagoner, G, 9th Cav., July 30.
SWARTZ, CHARLES F., B, 1st Cav., July 9.
Sweeney, William A., H, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 21.
Swift, Thomas, E, 24th Inf., July 5.
Swetnam, John W., B, 1st U. S. V. Cav., July 1.
Symons, John, E, 34th Mich., Aug. 21.
Taft, Frederick B., C, 2d Mass., July 14.
Taft, Millard F., H, 3d Inf., Aug. 18.
Tallaferro, Charles L., H, 23d Inf., July 30.
TATE, EUGENE, Corp., A, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 20.
Tatlich, Stephen, Blacksmith, I, 1st Cav., Aug. 7.
Taylor, Alfred H., H, 21st Inf., Aug. 4.
Taylor, Bernard J., Cavalian, Aug. 15.
Tennant, Dallas P., K, 34th Mich., Aug. 5.
Taylor, Joseph, H, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Dec. 11.
Temperton, Joseph W., R, 3d Cav., Aug. 13.
THOMAS, CHARLES, Sergt., A, 8th Ohio, Aug. 4.
Thomas, John, M, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 22.
Thomas, William, K, 8th Ill., Nov. 27.
Thompson, Maryland, G, 10th Cav., Aug. 10.
Thorburn, Oren, B, 34th Mich., Aug. 4.
THORNE, WILLIAM B., Sergt., B, 7th Inf., Aug. 12.
Thorpe, Charles, B, 6th Inf., Aug. 28.
Thornon, Andrew, G, 9th Inf., July 29.
Thorne, Jr., John, L, 2d Mass., Aug. 6.
Tick, Luis, G, 33d Mich., Aug. 14.
Timanus, Frederick, E, 7th Inf., July 1.
Tolene, Irene, Contract Nurse, Sept. 25.
Tomkinson, Albert, H, 21st Inf., July 1.
Tower, Ellen M., Contract Nurse, Dec. 9.
TRUE, WILLIAM H., Sergt., C, 9th Inf., Sept. 2.
TURNER, REUBEN S., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf., July 4.
Tuttle, Reuben S., C, 24th Inf., July 1.
Tyler, Frank W., I, 2d U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 1.
TYNER, E. S., Dr., A. A. S., Sept. 8.
Undergrave, Silas, H, 2d Mass., Aug. 1.
Underwood, Asa B., A, 2d Art., July 1.
Vandenboom, Peter F., L, 34th Mich., Aug. 4.
Van Slyke, Albie P., A, 33d Mich., Aug. 17.
Van Valkenburg, Lawrence, H, 4th Inf., July 2.
Veneble, Henry, A, 9th Cav., July 24.
Vesper, Paul L., R, 2d Mass., Aug. 10.
VIBERTS, CHARLES, Corp., I, 1st Ill., Aug. 26.
Villavarsa, Jerome, L, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 13.
Vincent, Paul, D, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 29.
Vine, Frank M., Wagoner, E, 9th Cav., Aug. 17.
Vivian, Francis J., D, 34th Mich., July 31.
Waggoner, W. R., E, Vol. Signal Corps, Sept. 26.
Wagner, Louis H., G, 13th Inf., Aug. 4.
Walker, William, A, 9th Inf., July 1.
Walker, William H., G, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Nov. 2.
WALLACE, EDMOND R., Corp., A, 6th Inf., July 1.
Wallace, Joseph L., M, 9th Mass., Aug. 19.
Walsh, William, Cavalian, Aug. 22.
Wamble, Charles, E, 24th Inf., July 26.
WANSBRO, THOMAS A., 2d Lieut., 7th Inf., July 1.
Ward, Roy E., H, 16th Inf., July 1.
Ware, Benjamin F., M, 5th U. S. V. Inf., Aug. 8.
WARFIELD, DENNIS, Corp., F, 10th Inf., July 4.
Warren, John E., A, 3d Inf., July 1.
WASHINGTON, PHILIP A., Jr., Sergt., I, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 1.
Waters, William J., B, 8th Inf., Aug. 10.
Weber, Leonard, G, 17th Inf., July 1.
Webster, Alfred, A, 12th Inf., July 20.
Welker, Leonard L., H, 8th Ohio, Aug. 1.
Welch, Julius B., G, 15th Inf., July 1.
Weiss, Ambrose, 7th Inf., Aug. 6.
Weisheit, Fred, A, 21st Inf., July 1.
Welch, Thomas H., L, 9th Mass., Aug. 13.
Wert, Frank E., Band, 7th Inf., July 1.
WETHERILL, ALEXANDER M., Capt., 6th Inf., July 1.
Wheeler, J. W., C, 2d Mass., Aug. 3.
WHIFFLE, GEORGE E., Corp., M, 2d Mass., Aug. 12.
White, Edward S., C, 7th Inf., July 1.
WHITE, WILLIAM L., Corp., E, 10th Cav., June 24.
Whiting, Charles, G, 3d Inf., Aug. 11.
Whiting, Edwin W., A, 1st Ill., Aug. 8.
Whitson, Irwin, G, 10th Cav., Aug. 28.
Whitten, George J., E, 7th Inf., July 24.
Whitworth, Burt, G, 8th Ill., Oct. 31.
WIXSON, CHARLES A., Col., 22d Inf., July 1.
Willford, Ward A., B, 8th Ohio, Aug. 15.
Williams, George, L, 8th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 25.
Williams, Joseph, I, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Oct. 15.
WILLIAMS, JOHN P., Sergt., F, 24th Inf., July 1.
Williams, Robert, H, 3d U. S. V. Inf., Dec. 4.
Williams, Wm., Ambulance Driver, Sept. 17.
Wilson, Alexander, L, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 18.
WILSON, DUDLEY D., Corp., G, 8th Ohio, Aug. 7.
Wilson, John, I, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 22.
Wilson, John, I, 10th Cav., Aug. 9.
WILSON, SILAS T., Sergt., F, 12th Inf., July 1.
Wingerter, Ed. J., I, 8th Ohio, Aug. 2.
Winn, Alfred, L, 9th U. S. V. Inf., Sept. 30.
Wischman, William, F, 2d Cav., July 25.
Witt, Louis, Band, 7th Inf., July 23.
Wood, Elmer G., G, 18th Inf., July 1.
WOOD, WILLIAM M., 2d Lieut., G, 12th Inf., Aug. 12.
Wren, Charles, G, 8th Inf., Aug. 7.
Wright, John C., Cavalian, Aug. 19.
Wright, Thomas, A, 13th Inf., July 1.
YOUNG, GEORGE, Corp., G, 22d Inf., July 1.
Young, Warren, Harlan, I, 1st Ill., Aug. 17.
YOUNG, WILLIAM D. S., Sergt., E, 71st N. Y., July 29.
Yorzee, Eugene N., D, 7th Inf., July 26.
Zigler, Robert M., I, 16th Inf., Aug. 22.
Zitke, Joseph, E, 2d Inf., July 18.
Zoubeck, Paul, K, 1st Ill., Aug. 4.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

A complimentary reception will be given by the 1st Battalion of the 4th New Jersey Cos. A, B, C and D, at the armory in Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. A drill will precede the reception.

The members of the 1st Battery, New York, will give an interesting exhibition at Durland's Riding Academy Friday evening, Feb. 24, at the benefit to be given under the auspices of Mrs. General Howard Carroll. There will be a mounted broadsword contest between Capt. Louis Wendel and Lieut. Theo. F. Schmidt, following which the members of the battery will give a physical exercise drill with the saber under Capt. Wendel. The final event will be a saber engagement (dismounted), between Master Arthur Schmidt, and Lieut. Theo. F. Schmidt.

The Inspector General of New York has this to say concerning the condition of the 7th Regiment on the Muster Roll for 1898: "This regiment continues to maintain its high standard in drill and discipline. Headquarters

books all correctly kept. The armory is found this year very clean and neat throughout, and in slightly better condition as to cleanliness than in 1897. The surplus property of the regiment is well cared for, and under excellent system, all precautions being taken for its preservation. The regiment was inspected in heavy marching order. State property is not marked with the regimental and individual number, nor with company letters. (This property had just been issued. The regulations in this respect have been complied with.) Rifle practice continues to be a great feature of the instruction in this regiment, the armory range being in constant use. The Hospital Corps is thoroughly and completely equipped in every particular, both for duty and as to facilities for instruction of the members of the corps."

The 9th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., will hold an election for Colonel on Feb. 20.

Maj. Thomas F. Lynch, of the 69th New York Vol., has long been recognized as an officer of exceptional ability, and the following complimentary letter shows

what was thought of the Major while in the Volunteer Army:

Hdqrs. 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, Camp Wheeler, Ala., Oct. 19, 1898.
To Maj. Thomas F. Lynch, Commanding 1st Battalion, 69th New York Vol. Inf.

Dear Sir: I desire to express my appreciation of the gentlemanly courtesy and soldierly efficiency shown by you under all circumstances during the four months you have been with my brigade. With others I have recognized your high ability as a tactician and a disciplinarian, and your worthiness for a higher command which war service would have given you. Respectfully yours,

JAMES RUSH LINCOLN,
Brigadier General, U. S. Vols.

The provision of the New York National Guard with a proper arm is a serious question. The Krag-Jorgensen has not met with unanimous favor. It is a high-power rifle, and is generally considered too powerful for State troops for dealing with such emergencies as strikes and riots. The Remington is in better favor with the mem-

1st Cav.,
July 9,
V. Inf.,
V. Cav.,
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July 14,
18,
July 30,
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1st Cav.,
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Aug. 10,
Aug. 4,
7th Inf.,
28,
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9th Inf.,
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1st Cav.,
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7th Inf.,
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26,
7th Inf.,
V. Inf.,
July 4,
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Ohio,
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July,
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25,
7th Inf.,
July 1,
Aug. 17,
N. Y.,
July 26,
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mem-

bers of the Board, although it is of smaller power and less range. If its caliber can be made to correspond to that of the Krag-Jorgensen so as to take the same cartridge, it is possible that the Remington will be selected as the next arm of the National Guard of New York. Uniformity of caliber was the one point on which Gov. Roosevelt insisted in his message. The subject of caliber is connected intimately with the service expected of the Guard. If it is to do service with Regular troops against a foreign foe, it should be equipped with a rifle as powerful as that of the Regulars. But if the militia is to be used only for emergencies within the State, a rifle of less power and range would do equally well, and would be less expensive. The Board which has this subject in hand is composed of Lieut. Col. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance, chairman; Maj. Bennett H. Tobey, of the 14th Regiment; Maj. George Jacob Haffa, of the 65th Regiment, and Maj. W. M. Kirby, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance. This Board may recommend also a change in the uniform of the Guard, assimilating it to that of the U. S. Army. As many regiments have returned from service without uniforms, this is a good time for a change if approved.

Maj. Gen. Chas. F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, spoke a timely word for that organization at the meeting of the Military Service Institution. "So far as the National Guard of this State is concerned, I want to say that it is sometimes unfavorably criticised by persons who do not understand the reason for its being. The National Guard was intended to preserve order and put down disorder within the limits of the State. It was never intended to serve outside the State. The law provides, however, that the militia of the country may be called out for a period not to exceed ninety days, to serve anywhere in the United States. Notwithstanding this provision, I believe that if the President had called out the National Guard organizations as organizations they would have gone anywhere. As it was, every regiment that went out from this State had a goodly portion of National Guardsmen in it, if the regiment was not taken entirely from the Guard. These men, however, volunteered as individuals. Although the statement may not be pleasant to some ears, permit me to say that whatever trouble there was with the National Guard of this or any State during the late war was due to those in control of affairs in Washington, and not to the militia."

GENERAL CHARLES KING'S DESCRIPTION.

The New York "Journal" has had the enterprise to secure from General Charles King, U. S. V., a description by telegraph of the first fight with the Filipinos, in which he and his gallant brigade took such an honorable part. It is copyrighted, and is republished here by the courtesy of the "Journal."

Manila, Feb. 8.—You ask me for a story of our battle with the Filipino insurgents on Sunday. I can tell you only of my own command, for the zone of fighting was a long and wide one. McArthur's division is across the Pasig River, and Owenshine's brigade is well out toward old Cavite. Moreover, we were so busy on our own front that we had no time to ask questions, nor would the others have had time to answer them. For a month past we have expected this battle. The insurgents on the east front of Manila and across the Estero Concordia, a creek that empties into the Pasig, have been in close contact with the outposts of our brigade, and only the most positive orders have prevented an earlier conflict, for the temper of our men has been sorely tried by their aggressions.

Up to midnight of Saturday, Feb. 4, not a shot had

been fired on my front, although there had been some touch-and-go work all the earlier evening across the Pasig. Not until 2:40 o'clock Sunday morning, Feb. 5, did the insurgents open fire on the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division. At that moment my line extended from Blockhouse No. 12, on the extreme right, along the Estero Concordia to the Pasig River at the village of Pandacan. Across the narrow stream, for weeks past, the insurgents had been allowed to throw up earthworks and prepare for defence or attack. Our orders were, practically, to submit to anything rather than bring on a fight, and both officers and men had been under a condition of severe tension because of the insults and aggressions of the Filipinos.

The 1st Brigade of Gen. Anderson's division, consisting of the 1st Washington, 1st California and 1st Idaho Regiments, Dyer's fine battery of the 6th Artillery and Hawthorne's separate mountain battery joined just after the fun began. It was business from the start.

The insurgents were in force directly in front on the Santa Ana bridge, which spans the Concordia Creek, and were armed with Mausers. The sky was clouded, but the moon, though waning, was powerful enough to light the way. Col. Wholley, with two battalions of his splendid regiment, the 1st Washington, defended the position on this side of the Santa Ana bridge, while Dyer's guns were being hurried to their station on his right, and Hawthorne's mountain battery came clattering up and went into action at the bridge itself.

In the first ten minutes' fighting on the right of the road, Co. A, of the 1st Washington, had two men killed and fifteen wounded, their gallant Captain, Otis, who, I believe, is a California editor, losing much of one of his ears, but none of his nerve.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the fight was general all along the line. At last the order to advance came. Gen. Anderson, in person, directed the attack in the direction of San Pedro, a village lying back of the insurgents' earthworks, while the brigade commander with the Washington and Idaho regiments made the dash on Santa Ana. This was about 8 o'clock.

The fields toward San Pedro were open and only lightly held, but to the left of the road leading to Santa Ana the insurgents had strong redoubts and earthworks and Krupp guns. It must be confessed they fought with obstinate courage and with no little skill—much more skill, indeed, than we had anticipated—but their valor was of no avail against the determined rush of the Washingtons and Idahos.

Gallant old Maj. McConville, of the Idahos, got his last order from the lips of the brigade commander as together they rode across the Santa Ana bridge, and his death wound was received while he was leading his men in to the attack of the crowding masses of Filipinos.

The fight was particularly fierce in front of the left wing, where the insurgents doggedly held on to a redoubt in front of Pandacan until our line had swept beyond their flank.

In the dash upon this earthwork, Capt. Fortman, of the 1st Washington, led two companies across the Concordia, fording the stream, as almost all the brigade had to, waist or breast deep. One of McConville's companies attacked the redoubt at the same moment from the right, and between them the insurgents were driven out of their shelter, helter skelter across the interlying country and into the Pasig River, leaving forty dead and many wounded in their wake.

Just beyond the redoubt and close to the river the insurgents had a strong earthwork, defended with two Krupp guns. These they handled with skill and courage to the very last, when our cheering lines swept over them with the bayonet.

Meantime, and in the face of a heavy fire, the right

wing drove squarely into the village of Santa Ana, the insurgents holding on pluckily and leaving many dead and wounded among the Nipa huts.

In just one hour after the order to advance had been given the 1st Brigade had captured Santa Ana, with the guns, reserve ammunition and supplies of the insurgents.

Another hour and the extreme right had driven the enemy through San Pedro, and by noon of Sunday the church and convent at Guadalupe, which is situated four miles up the Pasig, were in our possession.

There is now nothing else on our side of the river worth the taking.

Our losses were heavy because we had to attack over open fields, which the enemy had been allowed to fortify. But heavy as our losses unfortunately were, they are slight in comparison with those of the insurgents. One hundred and ten of the latter were buried by our men this morning within five hundred yards of the Santa Ana bridge, at which they made so stubborn, desperate and valiant a stand.

Let no man say the Filipinos cannot fight. They are brave and skillful warriors. As for the California, Idaho and Washington Regiments, and Dyer's and Hawthorne's gunners, words are inadequate to describe their pluck, discipline and fighting qualities.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The troop officers of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, present and absent, as shown in a recent roster, were as follows:

Troop A—Capt. James O. Mackay, on sick leave; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, detached service, West Point; 2d Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, present.

Troop B—Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, on leave; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, present; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, present.

Troop C—Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, present; 1st Lieut. vacancy; 2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, present.

Troop D—Capt. George F. Chase, present; 1st Lieut. Edwin M. Supplee, detached service, Huntsville, Ala.; 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, on leave.

Troop E—Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merrill; 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams; all present.

Troop F—Capt. George A. Dodd and 1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, with troop; 2d Lieut. George W. Moses, detached service, Washington, D. C.

Troop G—Capt. Francis H. Hardie, absent, sick; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Koester, present; 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, detached service, West Point.

Troop H—Capt. George H. Morgan and 1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, present; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, absent, sick.

Troop I—Capt. John B. McDonald and 1st Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, with troop; 2d Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., with K.

Troop K—Capt. George K. Hunter, present; 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, on detached service, Havana, Cuba; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, detached service, Aid to Gen. Sumner.

Troop L—Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, detached service with Intercontinental Railway Commission; 1st Lieut. William T. Johnson, detached service as R. O. at Lexington, Ky.; 2d Lieut. Ola W. Bell, present.

Troop M—Capt. William D. Beach, detached service, Engineer Officer and Inspector General, 4th Army Corps; 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, present; 2d Lieut., vacancy.

We who have escaped the dangers of epidemic in Cuba so well may see what they meant from the statement that the plague is still so rife in India that 1,200 people died from that disease in Bombay in one week this month.



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THE QUESTION OF SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

In reply to a resolution of the U. S. Senate the Secretary of the Navy has submitted copies of the military records in the possession of the Department affecting the proposal that certain officers be advanced under Sections 1506 and 1605, Rev. Stat., according to the nominations sent by the President to the Senate on Dec. 7, 1898. It cites the following facts:

On April 22, 1898, Capt. W. T. Sampson hoisted his flag as Rear Admiral, and Comdr. W. S. Schley was given command of the flying squadron, being verbally informed that if he and Sampson came together Sampson would have command. He expressed a ready acquiescence to this arrangement.

On May 19 Cervera's fleet entered Santiago harbor, and on that date, in accordance with instructions of May 17, Sampson directed Schley to blockade Cienfuegos. In accordance with these orders the Iowa sailed from Key West May 20 with the Castine and collier Merrimac, carrying 4,500 tons of coal, and joined Schley at Cienfuegos May 22. The Merrimac and Castine joined May 23.

On May 24 the Department issued orders formally attaching Commo. Schley's command to that of Adml. Sampson's. Information that Cervera was at Santiago came about this time, and Sampson instructed Schley to proceed with all despatch, but cautiously, to Santiago, if satisfied that Cervera was not at Cienfuegos, and to blockade the Spanish squadron there. It was suggested that Schley should communicate with the inhabitants to learn definitely that the Spanish ships were at Santiago. These instructions were acknowledged May 23. Commo. Schley reported that he was not satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and held his position there until 6:05 May 24. Before 3:30 that afternoon he had been positively informed that Cervera had not been, and was not at Cienfuegos. Comdr. McCalla, having asked permission to communicate with the Cuban force located thirteen miles west of Colorado Point, stating that he could ascertain definitely what ships were then in the harbor of Cienfuegos, Commo. Schley directed him to proceed upon that duty. Commo. Schley had been at Cienfuegos for thirty hours without having taken any initiative to procure this information from the natives before Comdr. McCalla's arrival.

Upon leaving Cienfuegos the flying squadron steamed eastward, Commo. Schley making signal that the destination was Santiago. To accommodate the Eagle, which was of small importance, the speed of Schley's squadron was materially reduced. Schley reached a point about 22 miles southward of Santiago on the afternoon of May 26, and received reports from the naval vessels and pilots there, but he did not make further effort to establish communication with the inhabitants, fishermen, or others to learn definitely that the ships were in port—it being impossible to see them from the outside—as suggested in the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, dated May 21. Three hours after his arrival at this point the Commodore turned and stood to the westward, signaling to his squadron that the destination was Key West, and proceeded with it in that direction for three hours, making about eighteen miles, when he again stopped.

On the morning of May 27 Schley received the orders of the Department to remain at Santiago, and ascertain whether the enemy was there or not. He acknowledged the orders, but telegraphed that he would have to disobey and go to Key West for coal. No mention of the speaking of the Harvard or the delivery of this despatch is made in Commo. Schley's written report of the operations of this time.

There was still on board the Brooklyn between one and two days' coal supply, being 940 tons for full steaming in squadron; between eight and ten days' supply, or 789 tons, on board the Massachusetts; between five and six days' supply, or 394 tons, on board the Texas; between three and four days' supply, or 116 tons, on board the Marblehead; between eight and ten days' supply, or 762 tons, on board the Iowa, and 4,300 tons on board the collier Merrimac, from which during the two following days his vessels were coaled. The Department suggested the possibility of a near coaling base, but no effort was made to reach it, although Commo. Schley had sent the Eagle to Port Antonio for coal. There was coal enough to return to Key West, and therefore to remain at Santiago till further supplies came. He could also have counted on the Department's sending him a further coal supply.

At 4 p. m. of the 27th the squadron, having been stopped since midnight, steamed westward until 8 p. m., when it again stopped to coal the Texas and Marblehead. The weather conditions becoming more favorable, and having gone west about 48 miles in all since the evening of the 26th, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th Commo. Schley again turned and shaped his course back for Santiago, being 12 miles off that port at 8 p. m.

Up to this time there had been nothing to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet, but the scout St. Paul was ordered to remain off Santiago. At 11:15 a. m. on May

28 Commo. Schley signaled: "Rendezvous in Gonaives Bay;" at 11:30 a. m.: "In case of separation fleet will rendezvous at a place which will be designated by signal—latitude 19° 24' north, longitude 73° 3' west;" at 4:05 p. m.: "While off Santiago the general meeting place will be 25 miles south of that place."

At 7:40 a. m. on May 29 the flying squadron having approached nearer to Santiago, the Cristobal Colon was sighted in its entrance. Before noon two vessels of the Vizcaya class were sighted near the entrance, and between 4 and 6 p. m. a torpedo boat was sighted. It was not, however, until May 31 that an attack on the Colon was ordered. This attack was ordered at a range of 7,000 yards, at a speed of ten knots, and under instructions for the Iowa and New Orleans, which latter vessel had joined on May 30, to follow the Massachusetts; but it is reported by the commanding officer of the Massachusetts, to which vessel Commo. Schley had shifted his flag, as having taken place at ranges varying from 7,500 to 9,500 yards, and by the commanding officer of the Iowa, which was ordered to follow as above, as at ranges varying from 9,500 to 11,000 yards. Commo. Schley's signal to the fleet was to fire at the Colon. Under date of June 1 Commo. Schley reports this engagement as a reconnaissance.

On June 1 Adml. Sampson arrived, instituted a close blockade, bombarded the forts and landed the Army. On July 3, when the Spanish ships came out he was away to meet Gen. Shafter, but in plain view of his command. He moved at once toward the scene of battle, and at the close had gained three miles on the Brooklyn, and was within two miles of the Texas. In passing the Morro he sustained the undivided fire of the batteries there at a range of 3,800 yards. The battle which ensued was begun by each commanding officer doing his part, as prescribed in the standing orders of Adml. Sampson, and, subject thereto, was fought as each individual commander directed his ship.

The report of Commo. Schley to Adml. Sampson states that "signal was made to the western division (composed of the Brooklyn, Texas and Vixen), as prescribed in your general order;" and the report of Capt. Chadwick, commanding the New York and the Chief of Staff of Adml. Sampson, that signal was made by the New York to the eastern division, composed of the New York, Iowa, Oregon and Indiana: "Close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels," as prescribed in squadron general order No. 9 of June 7. The only other signals of which mention is made in the reports of commanding officers are a signal "The enemy is escaping," made by the Brooklyn at 9:35 a. m., which, according to the Brooklyn's signal record, was first received by her from the Iowa, and three signals noted in the report of the commanding officer of the Oregon—the first, "Oregon, well done," at the time when the Vizcaya went ashore, and second, "Cease firing," and "Congratulations for the grand victory." "Thanks for your splendid assistance," sent as the Colon went ashore and her flag came down. No commanding officer of any ship speaks in his report of any signal from the Brooklyn except the above. From the reports no command over the fleet, and no order of command except the above appears, other than the original commands and orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The log of the Brooklyn notes two other signals made at 9:35 a. m. and 9:45 a. m., respectively: "Clear for action," and "Close up," but, as indicated above, no commanding officer reports having seen them, and at the time when they were made the ships were independently clearing for action, and chasing at full speed.

In following Sampson's order of battle of June 2, requiring: "If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore in the channel," the Brooklyn at the beginning of the battle stood for the enemy's ships, using port helm to close with them. After the leading Spanish ship, the Maria Teresa, had passed to the westward and the Vizcaya had clearly indicated her intention to escape, the Brooklyn's helm was put hard aport, and she was turned in a circle around to the southward and then to the westward, and in doing so increased her distance from the Spanish ships by her tactical diameter of 800 yards.

The orders of Adml. Sampson issued in the beginning of June to prevent the escape of the Spanish vessels and to make the blockade effective are pertinent facts. They provide for a close watch night and day, for picket boats, searchlights at night, guard against torpedo boat attack, nearness to the harbor entrance, readiness of engines, for keeping the ships always headed toward land instead of away from it, and for signals to be used in case of attempted escape.

The advancement of Adml. Sampson was proposed in recognition of his services in the execution of his duties as Commander-in-Chief of all our ships engaged in the campaign in the West Indies; in the supervision of all its details wherever distributed; in the blockade of the island of Cuba; in the conveying and landing of the Army and co-operation with its movements, and in the pursuit, blockade and destruction of the Spanish fleet, which destruction on the 3d of July by our fleet under his command was the consummation of his orders and prepara-

tions beginning on the first day of June. In this connection the despatch of Commo. Schley dated July 10, is a pertinent fact.

The advancement of Commo. Schley was proposed in recognition of his services as next in rank at the victory at Santiago, where so much was achieved in this culminating battle, and where his ship was such a conspicuous force in the fight. His conduct while in independent command prior to June 1, the record of which has been given above, and which, by reason of his unsteadiness in purpose and in push and failure to obey orders, did not meet the approval of the President and the Department, was yet not permitted to stand in the way of his nomination for promotion to a higher grade for the part he took in the final triumph. In this connection a pertinent fact is the letter of Adml. Sampson, in which, while not overlooking Commo. Schley's reprehensible conduct above referred to, he asks that ample justice be done him for his part in the action of July 3.

It is just to both these officers to say that each of them was selected for his command in the war without solicitation or suggestion on the part of himself or of any one in his behalf. The head of the Department, under the approval of the President, is responsible for these selections, which were made under the responsibilities of the war situation, and in the exercise of corresponding discretion in the assignment of officers which is authorized by law. This discretion was exercised solely with a view to the best interests of the public service, whether wisely or not results show. Neither of these officers was then the senior of his grade.

In the case of Adml. Sampson, he was, just before the breaking out of the war, second in command to the then Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and upon the illness of the latter became its senior officer. He had been with it during all its evolutions and practice of the previous year, possessed the confidence of its officers to a very high degree, was familiar with its workings and had had special experience and training in ordnance. To retain him in command was, therefore, in the judgment of the Department the best thing to do.

A statement of the reasons for advancing the other officers follows. In reply to a request that he name the officers deserving promotion, Adml. Sampson recommended:

"That each officer commanding a big ship be advanced five numbers; that the executive officers of these ships be advanced the same number of places; that the Assistant Chief of Staff be also advanced five numbers; that in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright, he be advanced ten numbers."

Then follows the names of the officers to be advanced. "With regard to Commo. Schley, I much prefer that the Department should decide his case. I am unwilling to fully express my own opinion. His conduct when he first assumed command on the south coast of Cuba I assume to be as well known to the Department as to myself. Had the Commodore left his station off Santiago de Cuba at that time he probably would have been court-martialed, so plain was his duty. Were I alone in this opinion, I would certainly doubt my judgment, but so far as I know this opinion is confirmed by that of other commanding officers here acquainted with the circumstances. This reprehensible conduct I cannot separate from his subsequent conduct, and for this reason I ask you to do him ample justice on this occasion."

Another document is a telegram from Commo. Schley to Secretary Long, which was sent without solicitation by the Department. It was a frank statement that pleased the Administration, and is dated Siboney, July 10, just one week after the naval battle off Santiago. He says:

"Feel some mortification that the newspaper accounts on July 6 have attributed victory of July 3 almost entirely to me. Victory was secured by the force under the Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic station, and to him the honor is due. The end of the line held by the Brooklyn and the Vixen was heavily assailed, and they had the honor, with the Oregon, of being in the battle from the beginning to the end, and I do not doubt for a moment that full and proper credit will be given all persons and all ships in the official report of the combat."

"SCHLEY."

It is understood that Adml. Schley will have something to say in reply to this communication.

They say Agoncillo was the victim of a joke on the train during his flight to Canada. One of the passengers assured the steward that Agoncillo was an enemy of the United States and that any one who gave him sustenance was guilty of high treason and might be punished for it. Agoncillo and his colleague, Marti, ordered something to eat, but the steward was not going to run any risk. His views of treason made him believe the passenger's exposition, but after making the Filipinos wait a long time he concluded to take the chance and they were fed.

The steamers Cristina and Uruguay have left Manila for Spain with seven battalions, comprising 1,000 men, with their flags, guns and ammunition. Gens. Monet and Buit sailed with the troops.

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MARRIED.

FLINT-SLOCUM.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, Feb. 14, 1899, Mr. Sherman Flint to Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, daughter of Col. J. Jernam Slocum.

FRAILEY-WORTHINGTON.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1899, Mr. Charles Frailey, son of Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey, U. S. N., to Miss Marion Louise Worthington, daughter of Mr. A. S. Worthington.

LANGENBECK-ROELKER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1899, Mildred, daughter of Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, U. S. N., to Carl Langenbeck, of Zanesville, Ohio.

MOLA-HOLMES.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1899, Lieut. Armando Mola, of the Italian Army, to Miss Edith Holmes.

DIED.

BORDEN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1899, in the 82d year of her age, Julia Bates Borden, mother of the wife of Capt. C. L. Hodges, 25th Inf.

CHAMPLIN.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1899, Oliver Hazard Perry Champlin, son of the late Commo. Stephen Champlin, U. S. N.

FEND.—At Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 29, 1899, Jacob Fend, father of the wife of the late Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th Inf.

GARRETTY.—At St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12, Alice A. Garrety, beloved wife of Capt. Frank Garrety, U. S. A., retired.

HARTING.—Drowned, Feb. 15, 1899, near Manila, 1st Lieut. E. D. A. Harting, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.

RAMSAY.—At Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1899, Lieut. Col. Joseph Gale Ramsay, 7th U. S. Art.

RODMAN.—At Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8, Mrs. S. A. Rodman, mother of Mrs. Wright, wife of Maj. W. K. Wright, U. S. A., and Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.

SCHRIVER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1899, Brevet Maj. Gen. Edmund Schriver, Colonel U. S. A., retired.

SEXTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1899, at the residence of her father, C. Francis Bates, 1 West 72d street, New York City, May Sexton, widow of Samuel Sexton, M. D., and sister of the wife of Capt. F. W. Dickens, U. S. N.

SHOCK.—On Friday, Feb. 10, 1899, at 6:10 a. m., after a lingering illness, William George, eldest son of Commo. William H. Shock, U. S. N., in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1404 Fifteenth street, northwest, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock a. m. Interment at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Friends will please omit flowers.

SMITH.—On board the Missouri at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 11, 1899, Capt. Oliver Perry Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.

SWEET.—At Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo., at 1:48 a. m., Feb. 12, 1899, after a long illness, Mabel Alice Sweet, beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. Owen J. Sweet, 25th U. S. Inf. Interment Feb. 14, 1899, at the United States National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. New York and St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

WALLACE.—At Washington, Feb. 13, 1899, of cerebral meningitis, Harry Leavenworth, son of George Weed and Agnes Gibson Wallace, and grandson of Gen. Horatio G. and Harriett Leavenworth Gibson, aged eighteen months.

WEYER.—At Toulon, France, Feb. 10, of typhoid fever, Georges Weyer, Lieutenant, French Navy, son of Eugene and the late Martha Matilda Weyer, of Paris, and grandson of the late George J. Janaway, M. D., of New Brunswick, N. J.

YOUNG.—Killed in action, Philippine Islands, Feb. 4, 1899, Surg. Harry Young, 1st Utah Vol. Art.

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The American Ship Windlass Company, of Providence, R. I., has received a cable order for sixty of their hand capstans and fifteen of their large steam capstans to go to Siberia.

The attention of Quartermasters is called to the advertisements which have been published in this journal relating to the "Taylor Old Style" brand of Roofing Tin, manufactured by N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. This firm has handled this same kind of tin for the past seventy years, and they point with pride to buildings in the old parts of Philadelphia that are just as good to-day as when first put on in 1830; in fact, there is no wear-out to it. It is the oldest brand of roofing tin made, as it is the richest and the most heavily coated. It is used on the White House in Washington, it covers old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and thousands of buildings all over the United States. This firm will be glad to have inquiries addressed to them for samples, prices, or any general information. They have lately received orders for export to the Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Mexico, etc., etc.

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| Assurance applied for in 1898, - - - - - | 198,362,617.00 |
| Examined and Declined, - - - - - | 30,318,878.00 |
| New Assurance Issued, - - - - - | 168,043,739.00 |
| Income, - - - - - | 50,249,286.78 |
| Assets Dec. 31, 1898, - - - - - | 258,369,298.54 |
| Assurance Fund (\$198,898,259.00) and all other liabilities (\$2,160,550.27), - - - - - | 201,058,809.27 |
| Surplus, - - - - - | 57,310,489.27 |
| Paid Policyholders in 1898, - - - - - | 24,020,523.42 |

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The military department of the MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY stands pre-eminently without a peer among all of its class.—Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army Inspector, report to War Department, 1894.
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Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.
And other styles to suit all hands.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

The remains of Gen. John A. Rawlins were laid to rest in Arlington, Va., with fitting ceremonies, Feb. 8, after having laid for several years in the Congressional Cemetery. The G. A. R. was largely represented and of the family of the deceased J. B. Rawlins, a son, and Mrs. Holman, a daughter, were present.

The Providence (R. I.) "Journal" says of the new defender of America's Cup: "It can be stated authentically that the new cup defender, upon which the work of construction has just begun in Bristol, is to be plated with Tobin bronze. This is the metal with which the

body of the Vigilant was covered in 1893, and which proved to be in every way satisfactory in her races on this coast, crossing the Atlantic and racing on the other side. That the bother of corrosion experienced in plating yachts with other metals will be eliminated in the new boat by the use of Tobin bronze, is a factor that has been given much consideration by Mr. Iselin and the Bristol designer of the flyer of 1899. Not only is this matter recognized, but also the strength and durability which Tobin bronze will give the new craft in racing against the Shamrock. The bronze has a smooth surface and many other excellent points." Passed Asst.

Engr. John A. Tobin, U. S. N., retired, is the inventor of the metal referred to above. It is manufactured by the Ansonia Brass and Copper Co., New York City and Ansonia, Conn.

Those who say that Americans are the most decorated people in the world will have to revise their opinion if Kaiser Wilhelm keeps on. He is said to have distributed 2,487 orders throughout Germany on New Year's Day. Last year the number was 2,000, and the year before 1,916. We have put about 2,000 officers into our new military societies, but campaigns don't come every year.

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Sale of Fine Furs.

We have placed on sale, Friday, February 10th, the balance of two manufacturers' stocks of Fur Muffs, Collarettes and Capes, Persian Lamb and Seal Coats, mainly samples made for fine trade, and marked at half the value.

Fur lined and trimmed Capes,
\$16, \$18, \$25, \$30, \$35.

Persian Lamb Coats,
\$110.00;

Were \$135.00 and \$175.00.

Persian Lamb Capes,
\$60.00, \$75.00, \$95.00;

Were \$125.00 and \$150.00.

Electric Seal Coats,
\$30.00;

Were \$50.00.

Electric Seal Capes, 27 and 30 inches,

\$25.00;

Were \$40.00.

Stone Marten Scarfs,
\$12.50 and \$15.00;

Were \$18.00 and \$23.00.

A large lot of fine Fur Collar-
ettes, newest styles,
\$25.00 and up.

A large assortment of Muffs,
\$3.00 and up;

Less than one-third value.

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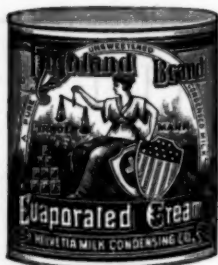
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make it the richest, most perfect, delicious, appetiz-
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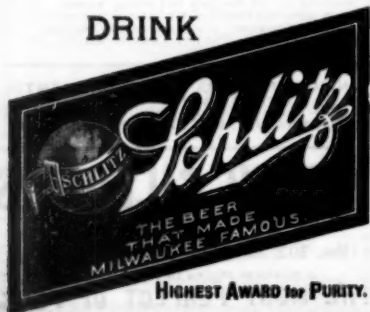


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The Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for Small Yachts remains in the custody of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Montreal, Canada, the last match therefor having been won by Dominion against Challenger at Montreal in August last. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has challenged for a match in the season of 1899, and the challenge has been accepted for the twenty-foot class, Seawanhaka measurement; the match will be sailed on the waters of Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, at a date hereafter to be announced.

Although Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver (Captain, 1st U. S. Art.) has had only a brief service with the 5th Massachusetts, says the Boston "Journal" of Feb. 3, the effect

of it was seen plainly in the admirable appearance made by the regiment here just before it left for Camp Meade. Nor do we forget Col. E. Rice's great influence upon the Sixth. No doubt the 3d Connecticut, which has the services of another Regular, Lieut. Col. A. Rodgers (Captain 4th U. S. Cav.), will, like the 5th Massachusetts, improve its good fortune and make an enviable record.

Special provision for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers at Manila has been decided upon by the Surgeon General of the Army. In addition to the Regular force of trained female nurses and hospital corps men with the Army, it is proposed to send to Gen. Otis one hundred and fifty additional hospital corps privates, ten to fifteen

Acting Assistant Surgeons, and a number of hospital stewards. This force will leave New York about the 15th of the present month on the hospital ship Relief, which will also convey a large quantity of medical supplies and delicacies. The Relief is provided with about 300 beds and on arrival at Manila will be converted into a floating hospital. The work of supplying trained female nurses for the Army is under the supervision of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, the only woman actually in the Government military service. Dr. McGee is an Acting Assistant Surgeon and she is now arranging to supply the trained female nurses for work in Manila, where 17 are now engaged in the work of assisting in the care of the soldiers.

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A TREATISE ON THE MILITARY LAW OF THE UNITED STATES: INCLUDING THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF COURTS-MARTIAL. By Lieut.-Col. GEORGE B. DAVIS, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy. xiii + 754 pages. 8 vo. Cloth, \$7.00; sheep, \$7.50.

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The present vintage is especially pleasing and extra dry.
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